

mentation on a model aeronautical code, but took steps to aid in reconciling existing differences between federal and state codes; it endorsed a uniform motor vehicles act.

Meanwhile the conference of Bar Association delegates was so impressed with the proposal of H. S. Drinker Jr., Philadelphia lawyer, to end "ambulance-chasing" by enactment of a state accident compensation statute, that it voted to enlarge the powers of the committee, of which Mr. Drinker is chairman, and told it to bring in a model draft act for next year's session. Under the Drinker scheme, every motorist would be required to support a system of compulsory universal motor-vehicle accident insurance, putting motorists into a position analogous to employers under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Only Marble Dam Finished in Greece

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The great dam which has formed an artificial lake at Marathon and which serves as a reservoir for an abundant water supply for Athens and Piræus has been officially inaugurated.

Admiral Paul Condouriotis, Greek President; Eleutherios Venizelos, the Prime Minister; and Andrew Michalopoulos, Foreign Minister, and many others present expressed admiration and satisfaction at the successful accomplishment of the enterprise, claimed as the greatest in the Balkans and one of the largest in Europe. The foundation of the dam was laid in 1927 and the work was continued till August of this year. The whole mass is about 180,000 cubic meters, a third of which is underground. It is believed to be the only marble dam existing in the world. It is 285 meters long and 54 high above the bed of the ravine. It retains the waters of the Rivers Charadros and Varnava.

The artificial Marathon Lake thus formed has a capacity of 42,000,000 cubic meters of water. The dam is only one part of the great waterworks yet to be constructed. It is believed that the main tunnel, 10 kilometers long, and the network of water distribution will be finished by the end of 1930. Three-fourths of the tunnel is already finished and some of the distribution pipes are also laid.

Scots Played Part in American History

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, member of the American Academy of Art and Literature, has now given three of his courses of lectures delivered under the Sir George Watson chair of American history, literature, and institutions. The subject, "The Scottish Part in the Making of America," has a wide appeal and the lecture was well attended by all classes of citizens for, as Prof. Kemp Smith said in introducing the lecturer, few Americans could speak with a wider knowledge and experience of American life and institutions than Dr. Finley. The opening lecture dealt with the new world background, showing that though America was christened under the Ptolemaic system, the colonies which became the United States were settled under Copernican system.

The purpose of the lectures was to show what part the Scottish people, whether from Scotland or Ulster, had had in the marvelous development of the United States. Scotland had been the bridgehead in the structure which stretched between the two continents, and was the last ologie tie with America.

Who would say, he asked, that the British Isles even now did not belong to the Western World rather than to the European mainland, for the seas that separated them from the New World and Australia beyond were no narrower than the channel that separated them from Europe.

BRITAIN GETS READY FOR CITY VOTING

By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Great activity is developing in connection with next Friday's municipal elections in England and Wales. In London the municipal elections are held triennially, when all members of the councils retire. In the other 343 cities and boroughs one-third of the councilors retire each year, and elections are therefore held annually.

The elections this year in these 343 cities and boroughs will be marked by a great effort of the Labor Party to achieve success similar to those which they obtained in the recent general election. In last year's elections the Labor Party gained 127 seats out of 1875 which fell vacant in 131 principal towns. Every other party received a setback, the Conservatives losing 70, the Liberals 19, and the Independents 37.

GERMANS EXPERIMENT WITH TAILLESS PLANES

BERLIN (AP)—Two pilots, Espenlaub and Greenhoff, flew at a speed of 75 miles an hour over Tempelhof Airfield in two completely tailless 480-pound two-seater planes.

It is believed that wind resistance is greatly decreased by the removal of the tail, and that the position of the wings which are joined to the body on a 35-degree angle backward from the nose will necessitate less horsepower. A 10-horsepower motor is used and the propeller placed behind the fuselage. The experiment is done by means of small vertical and horizontal rudder planes attached to the wing tips. These also act as brakes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Fairmount Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$1.00; one month, 50c. Single copies, 5c. (Printed in U.S.A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

MACDONALD BIDS FAREWELL TO WESTERN HOSTS

British Prime Minister Leaves Canada After Memorable Visit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUEBEC—For some time before the departure of Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and his daughter, Miss Isabel MacDonald, on the night of Oct. 25, large crowds had gathered at the dock, eager to bid them farewell.

Miss Isabel mounted the gangway first, carrying a bouquet of crimson roses. Mr. MacDonald's appearance on the gangway was the signal for the familiar cheers and cordial shouts of "Good-by, Mr. MacDonald, good-bye, good luck." A dozen "stills" and 1500 feet of film taken in a fusillade of flashlight bombs recorded his going on board the Duchess of York. Even then the camera men were not satisfied with their "takes," but sent a man aboard the ship to capture the Prime Minister and bring him to the rail of the promenade deck.

A last glimpse was caught of father and daughter, a last deep good-bye was heard above the noise of wind and water, and the historical capture of the Prime Minister and his daughter was complete. Almost imperceptibly the great steamer edged out from the dock, was pushed by tugs into the strong currents of the St. Lawrence, and began to dwindle to the diminishing toy boat, its thousand shining portholes sending back a message of cheer to those left behind.

Message to Canadian Premier

Before leaving Mr. MacDonald sent the following message to W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

"I wish to send my warmest thanks to you for the splendid welcome I have everywhere received, and for the admirable arrangements which you have made throughout. I highly appreciate the generous hospitality which has been bestowed and all that has been done for our comfort from first to last. Our stay has been made thoroughly interesting and enjoyable and in addition I have had the great advantage of conversing with you on many aspects of mutual interest. My daughter joins me in sending you the expression of our gratitude and of our personal regards."

To Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, Mr. MacDonald said: "We have had a wonderful time in Canada and I cannot thank you Excellency sufficiently for all you have done to make our stay thoroughly enjoyable. It is with deep regrets and with the hope of another visit in the not distant future that my daughter and I bid farewell to you and Canada."

In an official message he bid Canada farewell with gratitude for its hospitality and a promise to return for a longer visit. "I have received a fresh impression of your restful scenes, your bracing faith, your confident energy. Your three centuries are lightly upon you. You are heir of two splendid civilizations and I can only wish your future may be worthy its early promise. Supreme justification of the Commonwealth of Nations to which you and I are proud to belong is its contribution to the furtherance of world peace, and I am glad to find that no part of His Majesty's realm is more firmly wedded to this ideal than Canada."

Henry Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia, cabled Mr. MacDonald expressing special pleasure in the progress of his efforts to advance the cause of world peace and promising hearty co-operation from the Australian Commonwealth.

Mr. MacDonald has brought his "peace tour" to an end, and to a successful end in so far as he has accomplished exactly what he set out to do, namely, to uproot the dragons of suspicion and mistrust mischievously sown by the enemy and to resow the British-American field with the seeds of mutual understanding and faith. He now returns home with confidence that from the five-power naval conference of next January and what other conferences may follow will be garnered such a harvest of disarmament and peace pacts that wars and even rumors of wars will cease from under the sun.

The general feeling is that even if universal peace is not immediately attainable, Mr. MacDonald has endeared himself to the English-speaking world for his courage in declaring his willingness to accept "the risks of peace," for being the first

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS
The Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th St.
The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th St.
The Colonia, 379 Fifth Ave.
Dinner at 4 W. 40, 5:30 to 8
CLOSED SUNDAYS

BOSTON

200 Boylston St.
O'Connell Garden
DELICIOUS FOOD
Moderate Prices
LUNCHEON
SEILER'S FAMOUS DINNER \$1.50
5:30 to 8 P. M.
Also La Coris Service
H. J. SEILER CO. Caterers Since 1873

"De Piccadilly"

A Restaurant of Refinement
1124 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON
Its cheerful atmosphere and dependable service will appeal to those of taste and refinement.
Club Luncheon 30c
Table d'Hôte Dinner 75c and 85c
Sunday Dinner \$1.00 and \$1.25
Special Sunday Lunch 75c
Also a la Carte

LABOR CABINET PLANS SHORTER HOURS AT MINES

Project for Reorganization of British Coal Fields to Be Announced

By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—After a meeting between a Cabinet committee and officials of the Miners' Federation at 10 Downing Street, it was announced that final proposals of the Government in regard to reorganization of the coal industry would be given in writing to the Miners' Federation on Oct. 30.

It is understood that the difficulty at the moment primarily concerns the question of wages. The Government is prepared, it is said, to amend the Eight-Hours-Day Act of the late Conservative régime by substituting for it either a 7½-hours day with one winding time, or if the miners prefer it an eight-hour bank-to-bank day.

But the Government cannot guarantee that there shall be no reduction of wages. They are not possessed of the power to do so. The most they can do, it is said—and they are seeking to do it—is to obtain an assurance from coal owners that they will not reduce wages. Thus far, it is stated, the owners have not been forthcoming. Owners could not be expected to reduce wages without reduction of output and foreign markets could be retained only by reducing the basic rates of wages.

Praise for French-Canadian

He praised French-Canadian folk songs and French-Canadian paintings for what they had contributed to the cause of poetry and art. After referring to their "common heritage," Mr. MacDonald exclaimed: "Ah, my friends, when we hear of young men and young women who say that in order to live we must die, my heart faints within me. I say in my heart, would you could go to Quebec to stand in front of that monument erected, not to either victory but to both, where the races are united in a common love to carry out the will of God."

"I believe a political gospel taught from this locality could lead the world to the salvation of peace. No other people can preach that gospel better than you and I can, or more effectively than from pulpits erected on the plains of Abraham, where your people and my people fought and then settled down and did what soldiers can never do."

Mr. MacDonald was introduced by Louis Saint-Laurent, president of the men's Canadian Club, and thanked by Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General of Canada, for "his message of encouragement to Canada and of peace to the world at large."

Geneva May Push 8-Hour Day at Sea

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The International Maritime Conference has concluded here, having lasted just over two weeks. The chief result has been the drafting of a report on which the Labor Office will base its questionnaire to the governments concerning hours of work at sea, with a view to framing a draft convention for discussion at the next conference, the date of which has not been fixed, though it will probably be early in 1931.

The report adopted was based on the idea of an eight hours day, or 48 hours week, despite strong opposition from shipowners, who argued that this system, embodied in the Versailles Peace Treaty, was not intended to apply to seamen.

The conference also adopted reports with a view to a draft convention to improve conditions in ports, and a further draft convention concerning minimum requirements as regards the capacity of captains and officers on board ship.

RUMANIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGE

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—It is semi-officially announced that Virgil Madgearu will become Minister of Finance and Mr. Lugusani, Minister of Commerce. The changes follow the resignation of Michael Popovici on account of his relationship to the recent coup.

NEW YORK CITY

Before Winter Sets In

Let us clean and care for your Rugs and Carpets
SHAMPOOING PROCESS
Estimates Cheerfully Given. Special rates to Churches and Reading Rooms.
Telephone MOTHAVEN 5776-1313
Insurance on each Rug up to \$50 while in our possession.
Free Call and Delivery in Greater New York and Westchester County.

GLOBE CARPET CLEANING CO., Inc.

94-96 LINCOLN AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK CITY

Take Your Next Step in Fairway-Biltmore Hosiery

In our upstairs daylight shops you can feel and see the delicate gauze-like super sheer loveliness of these chiffons in colors chosen by Paris. Delicate hues for evening, or the sun-up shades for the daytime ensemble in length to suit the petite miss or the taller woman—FULL-FASHIONED—all silk chiffon hosiery, GUARANTEED PERFECT, FOR NO MORE THAN \$1.05 THE PAIR.

Fairway-Biltmore HOSIERY CO. INC.

"The Largest Up-Stairs Hosiery Chain in America"
365 Fifth Ave. (bet. 34th and 35th Sts.) 6th Fl.
2 East 45th St. (at 5th Ave.) 8th Fl.
424 Madison Ave. (cor. 42nd St.) 7th Fl.
415 Lexington Ave. (cor. 43rd St.) 3rd Fl.
38 West 48th St. (bet. 5th and 6th Aves.) 6th Fl.
Albee Bldg. (Fifth & Deland Aves.) Bklyn. 3rd Fl.
Most Orders Filled.

LABOR CABINET PLANS SHORTER HOURS AT MINES

Project for Reorganization of British Coal Fields to Be Announced

By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—After a meeting between a Cabinet committee and officials of the Miners' Federation at 10 Downing Street, it was announced that final proposals of the Government in regard to reorganization of the coal industry would be given in writing to the Miners' Federation on Oct. 30.

It is understood that the difficulty at the moment primarily concerns the question of wages. The Government is prepared, it is said, to amend the Eight-Hours-Day Act of the late Conservative régime by substituting for it either a 7½-hours day with one winding time, or if the miners prefer it an eight-hour bank-to-bank day.

But the Government cannot guarantee that there shall be no reduction of wages. They are not possessed of the power to do so. The most they can do, it is said—and they are seeking to do it—is to obtain an assurance from coal owners that they will not reduce wages. Thus far, it is stated, the owners have not been forthcoming. Owners could not be expected to reduce wages without reduction of output and foreign markets could be retained only by reducing the basic rates of wages.

Praise for French-Canadian

He praised French-Canadian folk songs and French-Canadian paintings for what they had contributed to the cause of poetry and art. After referring to their "common heritage," Mr. MacDonald exclaimed: "Ah, my friends, when we hear of young men and young women who say that in order to live we must die, my heart faints within me. I say in my heart, would you could go to Quebec to stand in front of that monument erected, not to either victory but to both, where the races are united in a common love to carry out the will of God."

"I believe a political gospel taught from this locality could lead the world to the salvation of peace. No other people can preach that gospel better than you and I can, or more effectively than from pulpits erected on the plains of Abraham, where your people and my people fought and then settled down and did what soldiers can never do."

Mr. MacDonald was introduced by Louis Saint-Laurent, president of the men's Canadian Club, and thanked by Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General of Canada, for "his message of encouragement to Canada and of peace to the world at large."

Geneva May Push 8-Hour Day at Sea

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The International Maritime Conference has concluded here, having lasted just over two weeks. The chief result has been the drafting of a report on which the Labor Office will base its questionnaire to the governments concerning hours of work at sea, with a view to framing a draft convention for discussion at the next conference, the date of which has not been fixed, though it will probably be early in 1931.

The report adopted was based on the idea of an eight hours day, or 48 hours week, despite strong opposition from shipowners, who argued that this system, embodied in the Versailles Peace Treaty, was not intended to apply to seamen.

The conference also adopted reports with a view to a draft convention to improve conditions in ports, and a further draft convention concerning minimum requirements as regards the capacity of captains and officers on board ship.

RUMANIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGE

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—It is semi-officially announced that Virgil Madgearu will become Minister of Finance and Mr. Lugusani, Minister of Commerce. The changes follow the resignation of Michael Popovici on account of his relationship to the recent coup.

NEW YORK CITY

Before Winter Sets In

Let us clean and care for your Rugs and Carpets
SHAMPOOING PROCESS
Estimates Cheerfully Given. Special rates to Churches and Reading Rooms.
Telephone MOTHAVEN 5776-1313
Insurance on each Rug up to \$50 while in our possession.
Free Call and Delivery in Greater New York and Westchester County.

GLOBE CARPET CLEANING CO., Inc.

94-96 LINCOLN AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK CITY

Take Your Next Step in Fairway-Biltmore Hosiery

In our upstairs daylight shops you can feel and see the delicate gauze-like super sheer loveliness of these chiffons in colors chosen by Paris. Delicate hues for evening, or the sun-up shades for the daytime ensemble in length to suit the petite miss or the taller woman—FULL-FASHIONED—all silk chiffon hosiery, GUARANTEED PERFECT, FOR NO MORE THAN \$1.05 THE PAIR.

Fairway-Biltmore HOSIERY CO. INC.

"The Largest Up-Stairs Hosiery Chain in America"
365 Fifth Ave. (bet. 34th and 35th Sts.) 6th Fl.
2 East 45th St. (at 5th Ave.) 8th Fl.
424 Madison Ave. (cor. 42nd St.) 7th Fl.
415 Lexington Ave. (cor. 43rd St.) 3rd Fl.
38 West 48th St. (bet. 5th and 6th Aves.) 6th Fl.
Albee Bldg. (Fifth & Deland Aves.) Bklyn. 3rd Fl.
Most Orders Filled.

expression was not marred. Another flare was a ruddy exclamation in the dark, and he turned away, and turned back to the rail, and said "Good-by, good-by, good-by," as if he were so loath to go. But evidently Captain Stuart was serious and the Union Jacks were hidden as if a painter's brush filled with Chinese white had suddenly been drawn across them.

In a little instant of complete silence, on board, the little frail thread of the music of strings floated out over the dark and shimmering water. And imperceptibly the ship began to move. The Prime Minister was gone now, and the people who stood upon the dock either had other friends aboard or stood there for sentiment. There were cheers as the ship moved along, with tugs taking her fore and aft, little tugs like toys, not big enough at all to move so big a ship, yet stubbornly moving her.

Whistle Answers Tug's Gong

The portholes were accented in sharper gold and she began to turn in the stream. A tug's gong sounded. One . . . and one . . . an answering whistle thrust a plum white out over the dark and glistening waters. A little bell rang somewhere whether on tug or on liner, the arch on the dock snuffed out suddenly leaving a feeling of sudden loneliness there.

The dock office was dark now. The barge of golden light began to swing slowly, carrying so illustrious a passenger, a ship freighted with a meaning far beyond that could be counted for the present. A great and important errand profoundly conceived and valiantly undertaken, was being finished.

Whistles spoke farewells as the liner swung freely round in the stream, a high and free and gallant note. Somewhere on the waters there came low, answering bass profundity, and then a little barge whistle, three long haills and a farewell. The golden barge swung around on the polished agate face of the waters. A plume of mouse-colored smoke floated away toward the Citadel.

On the dock those few wistful, who must always cling to a dock to watch an argosy going away without them, stood in the shadow of the crimson light on the liner forward which burned like a courageous heart. The barge was free now in the stream, the little tugs began to slacken hold. The sea of golden light moved slowly forward, gathering a little speed for the run to Father Point and, at last, to the open sea.

Up in the town which Ramsay MacDonald likes because it is stamped with the glorious deeds of an argosy going away without them, stood in the shadow of the crimson light on the liner forward which burned like a courageous heart. The barge was free now in the stream, the little tugs began to slacken hold. The sea of golden light moved slowly forward, gathering a little speed for the run to Father Point and, at last, to the open sea.

Up in the town which Ramsay MacDonald likes because it is stamped with the glorious deeds of an argosy going away without them, stood in the shadow of the crimson light on the liner forward which burned like a courageous heart. The barge was free now in the stream, the little tugs began to slacken hold. The sea of golden light moved slowly forward, gathering a little speed for the run to Father Point and, at last, to the open sea.

Masons Urged to Aid in Educational Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Work of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction, in the interest of the public schools was adopted in executive session, and a continuance of the program was provided for.

Support was urged on the part of all Scottish Rite Masons of the Capper-Robson education bill now pending in Congress, providing for the establishment of a national department of education.

It was the opinion of the committee, as expressed by the report, that such a department would greatly aid the public school system of the United States by putting education on a basis of equality with other national interests, which now have representation in the President's Cabinet. Further, it would enable research work in the interest of education to be carried on through a public, organized agency and would in no way interfere with the rights of the states.

The Supreme Council convened in special session to confer the Thirty-Third Degree upon 101 of the 217 Scottish Rite Masons who have been elected to receive this degree, the highest honor within the province of the Council. Those who were unable to be present at this session will have the degree conferred upon them by the Inspector General or Deputy of the Supreme Council in their respective states.

NEW YORK CITY

A New Duty for Your Light Socket

Accurate Timekeeping with the

Telechron

WINDING REGULATING OILING OR CLEANING
MANY BEAUTIFUL MODELS MODERATE IN COST

Observatory time from your light socket

Uses less than 2 cents' worth of electricity per week.

We are AUTHORIZED DEALERS. See them at our

ELECTRIC STORE EAST END LOWER LEVEL
STATIONERY STORE EAST END UPPER LEVEL

—PRIZES—
Send for FREE Booklet—Observatory Time by Telechron
You will always find our service quick and courteous.

OTHER STORES
The Period Restaurant—Orangeade, Delicatessen, Light Lunch, Milk

GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
NEW YORK CITY

Be Sure It's a Mentz Store

FASCIST DURESS UPON AMERICANS DRAWS PROTEST

Compulsory Army Service for Naturalized Citizens Vigorously Opposed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States Government has taken steps to put an end to the forcible imprisonment of naturalized American citizens into the Italian army by the Fascist Government.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, declared that he has directed John W. Garrett, new American Ambassador to Italy, to take up the matter with Premier Mussolini and to press it vigorously.

Much criticism has developed in congressional quarters against the Fascist Government, growing out of numerous complaints that have been received by members of Congress from Italians who have become naturalized citizens, charging that they have been subjected both in this country and when they visited their native land with various forms of oppressive action.

"American Empire"

There have been a number of cases, according to members of Congress, where American citizens have been forced into the Italian army, and where parents and relatives living in Italy have been taxed and molested because of the anti-Fascist attitude of relatives residing in the United States.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who has made a study of the matter, charges that the Fascist have organized an "American empire" and that they not only are demanding the support and loyalty to Italy and Mussolini of all Italians residing in the United States, whether native or foreign born, but are using coercive means to compel their silence if they are unfriendly, and are opposed to Italians becoming American citizens.

Other countries, among them Poland, France, Portugal, Greece, Lithuania and Yugoslavia, have been accused of violating American citizenship in regard to army service, but the Fascist Government has been credited with by far the greatest number of such acts.

Naturalization Treaties

The question of Italian conscription of Americans has been acted upon by Congress. A resolution sponsored by Clyde Kelly (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania during the Seventieth Congress, which was passed by both houses and signed by President

NEW YORK CITY
Christmas Cards
Now Ready
A large assortment of choice imported domestic and personal cards.
Decorative Wrapping Papers, Seals, Ribbons, Gift Boxes, Pictures, Gifts, Mottos, Stationery.
Also Calendars and Cards of special interest to readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
Our Gift Shop
74 West 48th Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues

NEW YORK CITY

Emma Bruns

CANDY AND FAVOR SHOPPE
Assorted Salted Nuts, Crisp and Fresh, per pound, \$3.00. Caramels that are truly delicious, per pound, \$1.50. Steamer and Gift Boxes of Salted Nuts and Candy, \$5.00 to \$25.00 each.
"TASTING IS BELIEVING"
We have been serving readers of The Christian Science Monitor over five years.
Mail Order Free
BLACKSTONE HOTEL
50 East 58th Street
Volume 1790
Between Madison and Park Ave.

NEW YORK CITY

Richard Koppen

Formerly with Gunther
17 West 45th St.—New York City

NEW YORK CITY

A Typical Berger Service Shop

IRVING BERGER
CLEANING
DRESSING
PRESSING
REWEAVING
VALLEY TAILORING
HAT REPAIRING
SHIRT MAKING
JACKET MAKING
TRUNK MAKING
SHOE MAKING
HAT MAKING
JACKET MAKING
TRUNK MAKING
SHOE MAKING
HAT MAKING

Thank You

Expressions of satisfaction from readers of The Christian Science Monitor whom we have served are deeply gratifying to us. We take this opportunity to thank them for their patronage and good will . . . which we shall endeavor to retain by continually improving our prompt and efficient service.

The high standard of work demanded by Monitor readers proves that there is a ready response to a service that does superior dyeing, cleaning, pressing, and repairing. We invite you to become familiar with the wide range of our unique service which includes textile damage weaving and hosiery repairing.

Berger Service

MASTER CLEANERS & DYERS, TAILORING SERVICE
Executive Offices 17 West 28th Street, New York
Telephone LEXINGTON 7387

50 BRANCHES in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Long Island—Kew Gardens, Forest Hills, Flushing, and Jackson Heights
See Telephone Directory for Branch Most Convenient

Foresters to Seek More Federal Help for Conservation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover and two members of his Cabinet, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, will participate in a conservation conference here Oct. 30, under auspices of the American Forestry Association to discuss ways and means of safeguarding the public forests from fire and of working out a balanced program of federal forestry activities.

The President will be asked to take immediate action to provide an adequate financial program that will enable the Government to protect its forest resources more effectively and bring them higher productivity, said George D. Pratt, president of the American Forestry Association. The disastrous national forest fire season just coming to a close, he said, has shown clearly the need for stronger financial support of fire prevention and fire suppression activities.

Quaint Ceremony Performed in Spain

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—A quaint ceremony was performed at San Sebastian this week in commemoration of the founding of a mission by Fra Serra 170 years ago at San Diego, Calif. A bottle of water taken from the Pacific, sent by the Mayor of San Diego for the express purpose, was taken by the local authorities, accompanied by the Spanish Ambassador to the United States and the contents were solemnly emptied into Concha Bay.

On his return to the United States, Señor Padilla, the Ambassador, will take with him a bottle of the Cantabrian brand in order that the waters of the Atlantic may mingle with those of the Pacific, after a similar ceremony at San Diego.

Gen. Primo de Rivera sent a message to the Mayor of San Sebastian expressing the hope that the act may prove symbolical of the exchange of merchandise between the two countries "in quantities equally well balanced."

WELSH STEEL WORKS NOT TO CLOSE DOWN

LONDON (AP)—Thousands of families directly or indirectly threatened with destitution by the recent decision to close down the few Welsh steel works of the Ebbw Vale Company, were relieved by notices posted later which said the works, for a time at least, would continue in full operation.

Do Not Discard Your Old Hat

There is a tremendous hidden value in the hat you are about to discard. Bring it to La Trix and it is accepted as worthwhile, it can be renovated or remodeled into an entirely new hat at a very nominal cost.

\$2 will clean and hand block your old hat equal to new. Paris decrees the combination of velvet with felt or tulle. If you have one mistress we can supply the other. Our remodeling staff can then transform your material or hat into the latest style from \$4.

NEW HATS created or copied and moulded to the

SOCIALIST HELP FOR DALADIER HELD ESSENTIAL

French Radical Leader Will Try to Form Cabinet, Is Belief

By Cable from MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Edouard Daladier, the leader of the Radical Socialists who received an invitation from the President of the Republic to form a Cabinet is consulting his friends assembled in congress at Rheims. It is predicted that he will make the attempt, and for that purpose will immediately open negotiations with the Socialists and other radical groups. M. Daladier must not only obtain the support of the Socialists, whose policy is not to enter a Government unless they can supply its driving force, but find his majority in the support of other groups. The Socialists' policy regarding social insurance and other domestic issues is more advanced than that of the moderate radicals. The Socialists would also evacuate the Rhineland without any guarantees for occupation. But as Aristide Briand has consented to evacuate at the end of June, there is practically no difference of opinion between the Socialists and the Radicals on foreign policy, except as regards the advisability of restoring the Saar district to Germany at an early date.

On domestic issues, however, it is a different matter and a general promise of support from the Socialist Party in the event of their not consenting to form a joint Cabinet might be subject to many surprises.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Daladier will be able to persuade the Socialists to join his Government, which, it is believed, is not likely, for he can hardly accept their terms, or whether he will take the risk of forming a radical government dependent on the good will of the Socialists. It is not thought here that a Daladier Cabinet would last very long.

Delegates to Athens Are Feted at Belgrade

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—A large number of delegates to the International Peace Congress at Athens have arrived at Belgrade and are now in touch with representatives of the press at the Journalist's Club.

The first speaker, the Belgian Senator, Henri Lafontaine, president of

the Athens gathering, said that pacifists are people who spread the ideal of peace long before the war, following Victor Hugo, who first launched the idea of a European federation. At first ridiculed, the pacifists have now gained the sympathies of both people and governments.

The German delegate, Ludwig Quide, vice-president of the association, said the Balkans should be most interested in a peace ideal, for it was always alleged that the Balkans were the source of wars. He invited Yugoslavia to appoint a representative in the permanent office of the association and to form its own peace league, thus helping forward a resolution for Balkan rapprochement passed in Athens on the proposal of the Greek delegate, Mr. Papadopoulos with the collaboration of Eleutherios Venizelos.

Polish and other delegates voiced a similar opinion.

Fascist Celebration For March on Rome

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—Celebration of the seventh anniversary of the march on Rome, which falls on Monday, Oct. 28, is being anticipated by one day in order to avoid the loss of a working day.

In a message issued to the "Black Shirts," Signor Mussolini briefly reviews the work accomplished in the last 12 months, and expresses confidence that the eighth year of the Fascist régime will see further progress in the gigantic work of internal reconstruction undertaken by the Government.

The position of Fascism, the Duce proudly asserts, is so strong today that it can face every situation that may arise, even suddenly.

The celebrations include the customary parades of Fascist militia and the holding of large public meetings, mass meetings in the principal cities of the kingdom, with speeches by prominent Fascist leaders.

About 10,000 undertakings, completed during the year, costing nearly 4,000,000,000 lire, will be formally inaugurated during the celebrations. They include road works, scholastic buildings, land reclamation works, aqueducts, maritime works and new railways.

CRITICISM BY RADIO PLEASES MANAGER

By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The British Broadcasting Corporation has recently been blamed by certain theater managers owing to the action of its dramatic critic, who has boldly stated when he considered the play unworthy.

Now many other managers, including C. B. Cochran, Robert Lorraine and Philip Ridgway, have stated that they welcome the British Broadcasting Corporation's honest criticism, which have the outstanding merit of giving the theater publicity and bringing the theater to the notice of countless people who do not read dramatic criticisms.

PROF. RAIT ACCEPTS PRINCIPALSHIP

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—It is unofficially stated that the principalship of Glasgow University, rendered vacant by the resignation of Sir Donald Macalister, has been accepted by Prof. Robert Sangster Rait, historiographer Royal for Scotland. The new principal has been professor of Scottish history literature at Glasgow since 1913 and historiographer Royal since 1919.

Picture on America's New Merchant Ship



"Penn's Treaty With the Indians," Canvas by Lazzarini

RUSSIA WORKING TO RECONSTRUCT ECONOMIC PLANS

Soviet Official Declares It Will Eventually Lead the World

MOSCOW (AP)—Addressing a large group of American engineers, business men and journalists, E. J. Kvirring, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, which is working out plans for the economic reconstruction of the Soviet Union, declared that Russia would surpass the United States in industrial production. He added that it would lead the entire world in that respect in comparison with pre-war production.

"During the last year our total capital investment in industry was 1,650,000,000 rubles while during the coming year it will be 3,520,000,000 rubles. Of this sum 2,500,000,000 rubles will be invested in so-called heavy industries such as coal, iron, oil and metallurgical plants and 500,000,000 rubles in light industries," he said.

Mr. Kvirring said the Government's present five-year industrialization plan, of which the first year already has been completed, calls for capital investment of 13,500,000,000 rubles, the funds for which will be derived from huge internal loans of 1,000,000,000 rubles yearly and from industry itself.

Mr. Kvirring added that the Government's five-year plan was only a mere step in a general scheme for the entire reconstruction of Soviet Russia on socialist lines and that the Government was already considering adoption of a much greater project which in 15 or 20 years would completely transform the entire country and make it a dangerous rival of the United States.

The Soviet Government during the coming year, Mr. Kvirring said, would spend 3,520,000,000 rubles on the construction of 63 gigantic industrial plants, hydroelectric stations, factories and mills, 23 of which will cost more than 100,000,000 rubles each.

The vice-chairman admitted that the Soviet agricultural development had not kept pace with Soviet industry, which was due, he said, to the fact that there are 25,000,000 small peasant holdings in Russia the productivity of which could be increased only by converting them into large collective farms and introducing large numbers of tractors and other agricultural machinery.

Painting Adorns Merchant Vessel

NEW YORK—As the Pennsylvania, America's largest merchantman, sails on her maiden voyage through the Panama Canal to San Francisco, one of the features—quite apart from her novel turbo-electric propulsion, which comes in for a large amount of interest—is the large painting by Alda Lazzarini of this city called "Penn's Treaty With the Indians."

The canvas commemorates the covenant between William Penn and the Indians near Philadelphia in 1682. It depicts William Penn entering the camp of a Delaware chief and pictures the friendship and trust of each race for the other. The covenant which Penn extends in his left hand will stand for the great Quaker colonist's historic words, which many observers of Indian affairs declare, have as great applicability today as then.

"We meet," said Penn, "on the broad pathway of good faith and good-will; no advantage shall be taken on either side, but all shall be openness and love. I will not

DULCE MEXICANO
Mexican Pecan Candy
Beautifully and Substantially Packaged.
Medal Awarded, Prestigious and Insured.
In One-Pound Boxes, \$1.25
In Two-Pound Boxes, \$2.50
In Five-Pound Boxes, \$5.00
QUEEN CANDY COMPANY
Makers of Genuine Mexican Candies
508 E. Houston St., San Antonio, Texas

BAUER-PETERMAN CO.
Printing and Engraving
Bauer Accounting System for Churches
Sample Sheets on Request
1129 S. Wall Street, Los Angeles, California.

Cash's Names
are Ideal Christmas Gifts!
The search for something unique, something different, something that will give your friends the perfect solution to their Christmas shopping problem is solved by Cash's Names. Buy your friends the perfect solution to their Christmas shopping problem. Buy your friends the perfect solution to their Christmas shopping problem. Buy your friends the perfect solution to their Christmas shopping problem.

JOSEPH LYONS
Trial Offer: Read this for your own best name written in fact through the Cash's Names.

J. & J. Cash, Inc.
10th Street
San Francisco, Calif.
617 So. Broadway St.
Los Angeles, Calif.
29 Gray Street
Baltimore, Md.

We Will Originate and Carry to Completion
HAPPY, SNAPPY SALES PRODUCING
PRINTING
for your FALL and WINTER CAMPAIGNS
Hooper Printing Co.
74 India Street, Boston
HANCOCK 9476-9477

Let The PILGRIM MAIDS "be your laundress"
HIGHLANDS 2800
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
65 Allerton Street BOSTON

Banking by Mail
Many of our depositors do all their banking by mail. Makes no difference where you live or when you deposit. Interest starts at once and continues right up to day of withdrawal. No waiting for "Interest Time" because "Interest Time" is all the time, and your money is available any time you want it! Write for Circular "Banking by Mail."

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
RESOURCES OVER 100 MILLIONS
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY
4 1/2% (per annum)
Interest from day of deposit to day of withdrawal

call you children, for parents sometimes chide their children too severely; nor brothers only, for brothers differ. The friendship between me and you will not compare to a chain, for that the rains might rust, or a falling tree might break. We are the same as if one man's body was to be divided into two parts; we are all one flesh and blood."

Attempt to Unseat Labor Member Fails

By Cable from MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Petition to unseat James J. H. Moses, Labor member for Drake division of Plymouth, former Mayor of that city and a prominent Methodist lay preacher, on grounds of contravention of the "Representation of the People Act" at the recent election was dismissed by Justices Sir Riggby Swift and Sir George Talbot after a hearing which began on Oct. 17.

The case attracted widespread public attention. Mr. Moses thus retains his seat in Parliament. The petition was mainly based upon allegations that Alfred Casanova Ballard, American philanthropist, residing at Plymouth, had used a club he had founded in Plymouth for the benefit of boys in poor circumstances to improperly influence the votes of parents of his beneficiaries in Mr. Moses' support.

In particular the petitioners alleged that Ballard had threatened to close the club if Mr. Moses was not elected. They claimed that through his 7000 boy members he could influence 10,000 voters and that he distributed clothes, boots and money to further influence votes.

Council for petitioners said that while illegal action was charged against Mr. Moses' agents, there was no allegation against Mr. Moses himself. In the last general election Mr. Moses defeated the Conservative candidate, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, by over 2000 votes in a three-cornered fight. In 1924 Sir Arthur had a majority of 2508.

WASHINGTON—President Hoover has prevailed upon another of his associates in his relief work during the World War to accept a Government position. The latest addition to this group is Walter E. Hope, New York attorney, who has accepted an appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to fill the place of Harry H. Bond, who resigned recently.

Mr. Hope has practiced law in New York since 1903. He has long been active in philanthropic and educational enterprises. During the war he served in the United States food and fuel administration and upon a special mission that Mr. Hoover sent him to Europe in allocation of fuel supplies. Mr. Hope is a Princeton graduate.

UNIFORM CODE FOR AIRPORTS ASKED BY YOUNG

WASHINGTON—Reviewing the air services available in Europe, where he went on a tour of investigation a few months ago, Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, told the delegates to the municipal airport conference here that he had become convinced that three things are fundamentally applicable to airport management and administration in the United States:

Adequate jurisdiction with a qualified executive in charge; definite control of all activities; uniform rules and regulations governing the operation of aircraft in the vicinity of the airport, and in landing and taking off.

"A combination of reliability, comfort and speed is fundamental, whether it be in the United States, Europe or elsewhere," he pointed out. "This involves aircraft, pilots, ground personnel and equipment, airways, schedule maintenance, radio and weather service and adequate airports. Fortunately, services operating wholly within the United States are not concerned with the more or less annoying business of passports and customs caused by the many border crossings in Europe. Many of the air journeys there, even if of only two or three hours' duration, place one in several countries. "Despite this advantage American

HOOVER WAR-TIME AIDE JOINS TREASURY STAFF

WASHINGTON—President Hoover has prevailed upon another of his associates in his relief work during the World War to accept a Government position. The latest addition to this group is Walter E. Hope, New York attorney, who has accepted an appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to fill the place of Harry H. Bond, who resigned recently.

Mr. Hope has practiced law in New York since 1903. He has long been active in philanthropic and educational enterprises. During the war he served in the United States food and fuel administration and upon a special mission that Mr. Hoover sent him to Europe in allocation of fuel supplies. Mr. Hope is a Princeton graduate.

WASHINGTON—Reviewing the air services available in Europe, where he went on a tour of investigation a few months ago, Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, told the delegates to the municipal airport conference here that he had become convinced that three things are fundamentally applicable to airport management and administration in the United States:

Adequate jurisdiction with a qualified executive in charge; definite control of all activities; uniform rules and regulations governing the operation of aircraft in the vicinity of the airport, and in landing and taking off.

"A combination of reliability, comfort and speed is fundamental, whether it be in the United States, Europe or elsewhere," he pointed out. "This involves aircraft, pilots, ground personnel and equipment, airways, schedule maintenance, radio and weather service and adequate airports. Fortunately, services operating wholly within the United States are not concerned with the more or less annoying business of passports and customs caused by the many border crossings in Europe. Many of the air journeys there, even if of only two or three hours' duration, place one in several countries. "Despite this advantage American

BOOK MARKERS
Transparent, have clear, permanent figures, hold fast, and are practically indestructible. The original marker to include all these features. Three sizes. Red, Green, Yellow. Pocket Set of thirty, postpaid, \$1.00. THE PERFECT MARKER Box 124 Yonkers, N. Y.

Paul Revere Pewter Shop
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Our new Christmas box of cards just off the press. 21 cards with beautiful envelopes to match. 1.00, 3 boxes for 2.50. Middy-Middy-Middy 1.25. Shells 1.50. Also what is called the Calendar of Truth 60c. With each box 1.25.

A. L. McMULLIN
47 and 49 Front St., Marblehead, Mass.
Established 1865

The Florida Times-Union
To reach the business interest in any part of Florida, advertise in the columns of the Florida Times-Union. Classified advertising, 15c a line, daily, and 15c a line Sunday.

SHIP YOUR GOODS TO US WITH FREIGHT AND STORE - AWAITING YOUR FURTHER DISPOSITION
Bryant-Smith Furniture Co.
1735 S. HILL ST. - BOSTON, TR 4321

Now! The BRYAN BOILER in six colors
Here are six fundamental reasons for the success of the "Bryan Copper Tube Boiler." (1) "Rapid return of water from dome to base ring... unrestricted water travel." (2) "Copper Tube arrangement guarantees minimum heat loss." (3) "Higher temperature in here means quick ignition." (4) "Unburned gases pass through dome, giving dry steam for radiation." (5) "Remove and replace side in cleaning within five minutes." (6) "Designed to meet the demand for complete fuel combustion."

BRYAN STEAM CORP.
PERU, IND.
GENTLEMEN: Please send me complete description of the "Bryan Copper Tube Boiler."
Name.....
Address.....

Children Love It!
ITS delicious flavor brings them back for second helps whenever you serve Malt Breakfast Food. Let them have all they want of this delicious, hot cereal. Easy to prepare, very nutritious. A perfect breakfast dish for children—and for grown-ups, too.

IN MALT BREAKFAST FOOD the whole of the wheat, blended with malted barley, properly prepared by 20 hours of pre-cooking, gives children the food elements so desired for sturdy growth.

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD
Made by The Malted Cereals Co., Burlington, Vermont

UNIFORM CODE FOR AIRPORTS ASKED BY YOUNG

American Secretary Finds Services in Europe at Height of Efficiency

WASHINGTON—Reviewing the air services available in Europe, where he went on a tour of investigation a few months ago, Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, told the delegates to the municipal airport conference here that he had become convinced that three things are fundamentally applicable to airport management and administration in the United States:

Adequate jurisdiction with a qualified executive in charge; definite control of all activities; uniform rules and regulations governing the operation of aircraft in the vicinity of the airport, and in landing and taking off.

"A combination of reliability, comfort and speed is fundamental, whether it be in the United States, Europe or elsewhere," he pointed out. "This involves aircraft, pilots, ground personnel and equipment, airways, schedule maintenance, radio and weather service and adequate airports. Fortunately, services operating wholly within the United States are not concerned with the more or less annoying business of passports and customs caused by the many border crossings in Europe. Many of the air journeys there, even if of only two or three hours' duration, place one in several countries. "Despite this advantage American

WASHINGTON—Reviewing the air services available in Europe, where he went on a tour of investigation a few months ago, Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, told the delegates to the municipal airport conference here that he had become convinced that three things are fundamentally applicable to airport management and administration in the United States:

Adequate jurisdiction with a qualified executive in charge; definite control of all activities; uniform rules and regulations governing the operation of aircraft in the vicinity of the airport, and in landing and taking off.

"A combination of reliability, comfort and speed is fundamental, whether it be in the United States, Europe or elsewhere," he pointed out. "This involves aircraft, pilots, ground personnel and equipment, airways, schedule maintenance, radio and weather service and adequate airports. Fortunately, services operating wholly within the United States are not concerned with the more or less annoying business of passports and customs caused by the many border crossings in Europe. Many of the air journeys there, even if of only two or three hours' duration, place one in several countries. "Despite this advantage American

Make Your Radiators DOUBLY USEFUL

Protect Walls and Draperies and Beautify the Home
A pair of "Miller" Adjustable Radiator Brackets, easy to attach, and a shelf or seat of well-seasoned wood with rounded corners and edges, nicely sanded, all ready for paint or stain to match your woodwork. Brackets hold wood securely.

Brackets per pair only \$1.50
Shelves or Seats 1 foot wide by 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 and 4 feet long, 50c per foot.

Shipping Charges Prepaid.
Special sizes on request.
Add 10% west of Rocky Mountains.

THE MILLER SPECIALTIES CO.
Dept. A, Van Wert, Ohio
Order from dealer or send check to us for direct shipment.

MILLER RADIATOR BRACKETS are carried by Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co. 57th Street, 145-147 East (Near Lexington Avenue) NEW YORK Phone: Volunteer 4700

ROSE HANSKATS STAYFORS
For a slender Miss—A proper support without binding. Ideal for the New Princess Gowns.

4237 LINCOLN AVE. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
17 North State Street
5325 Sheridan Road
57 East Madison Street
Edgewater Beach Hotel
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1605 Orrington Avenue EVANSTON, ILL.
1009 Lake Street OAK PARK, ILL.
112 West State Street ROCKFORD, ILL.
205 Broadway Arcade LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
39 West Monroe Street JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Number 8, Taylor Avenue ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
813 Main Street DUBUQUE, IOWA
Newmark's Women's Shop SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
422 Nicollet Avenue MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
807 Robert Street ST. PAUL, MINN.
112 West Third Street WINONA, MINN.
203 Waldburg Building KANSAS CITY, MO.
14 Court Arcade Bldg. TULSA, OKLAHOMA
508 Main Street LA CROSSE, WIS.
Number 38, Plankinton Bldg. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO Webach and Jackson
ATLANTA 84 North Broad Street
DETROIT 1264 Library Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS Nicollet at Eighth
TOLEDO 209 Superior Street

Direct Factory Branches and Representatives in all principal cities. If local Conover dealer is unknown, we invite correspondence direct with Chicago Factory Headquarters

CABLE Piano Company
Regional Headquarters Stores:
CHICAGO Webach and Jackson
ATLANTA 84 North Broad Street
DETROIT 1264 Library Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS Nicollet at Eighth
TOLEDO 209 Superior Street

Children Love It!
ITS delicious flavor brings them back for second helps whenever you serve Malt Breakfast Food. Let them have all they want of this delicious, hot cereal. Easy to prepare, very nutritious. A perfect breakfast dish for children—and for grown-ups, too.

IN MALT BREAKFAST FOOD the whole of the wheat, blended with malted barley, properly prepared by 20 hours of pre-cooking, gives children the food elements so desired for sturdy growth.

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD
Made by The Malted Cereals Co., Burlington, Vermont

Children Love It!
ITS delicious flavor brings them back for second helps whenever you serve Malt Breakfast Food. Let them have all they want of this delicious, hot cereal. Easy to prepare, very nutritious. A perfect breakfast dish for children—and for grown-ups, too.

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD
Made by The Malted Cereals Co., Burlington, Vermont

manufacturers and operators realize that they can profit by the long operating experience of the European lines. The manner in which passengers are transported to and from the airport, the facility with which their luggage is handled for them, the ease with which they are transferred to and from the aircraft, their comfort while en route, all furnish examples of European detail and refinement.

Airports have a direct connection not only with public roads and railroads but with parks. Col. U. S. Grant III, director of public buildings and parks, District of Columbia, called attention to the fact that municipal authorities must look beyond the present and provide for suitable landing places in the vicinity as a part of the city's plan before the best suited open spaces are used for other purposes.

Washington will be taken off the air mail lines of the country unless steps are taken immediately to provide proper facilities. W. Irving Glover, second assistant postmaster general in charge of air mail, told the delegates:

Holling Field, the local army aviation base, now being used for the air mail service and the only field in the vicinity equipped for night flying, is utterly inadequate and could only be drained at large expense, it is stated.

New German Envoy to London Possible

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—Dr. Curtius, who was only temporarily appointed Dr. Gustav Stresemann's successor, may now become definitely Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is generally expected in political circles here that this will take place before resumption of the Hague conference.

At the same time, a rumor is afloat that Dr. Sthamer, German Ambassador in London, may resign and be replaced by Dr. von Schubert, head of the Foreign Office. Ulrich Rauber, German Minister at Warsaw, may be Dr. von Schubert's successor.

The German People's Party will hold a meeting shortly to discuss whom it may propose as Minister of Economics. This portfolio was held by Dr. Curtius, but since he has taken over the Foreign Ministry, a successor for him must be found.

Worcester Judge Resigns
WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—After 43 years' service as presiding justice at Central District Court, Judge Samuel Uley has sent his resignation to Governor Allen to take effect about Nov. 1.

The Hollywood Storage Company

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
serving Los Angeles, Hollywood and Beverly Hills.
Private spur track.
Packing / Moving
Shipping / Storage
Customs Clearances
Export Declarations
representatives
the world
around

Hollywood Storage Co.
Conveniently Located
1025 N. HIGHLAND
GRANITE 1161

CONOVER
The Artistic
MUSIC lovers find in the Artistic Conover hidden treasures of tone and responsiveness that its beauty of design can only suggest. It is this perfecting of the whole instrument that marks the Conover as one of the truly great Pianos of today.

RADIO: This is the place to buy your Radio—all the great makes are here for side-by-side comparison—Terms to suit.

CABLE Piano Company
Regional Headquarters Stores:
CHICAGO Webach and Jackson
ATLANTA 84 North Broad Street
DETROIT 1264 Library Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS Nicollet at Eighth
TOLEDO 209 Superior Street

Direct Factory Branches and Representatives in all principal cities. If local Conover dealer is unknown, we invite correspondence direct with Chicago Factory Headquarters

CABLE Piano Company
Regional Headquarters Stores:
CHICAGO Webach and Jackson
ATLANTA 84 North Broad Street
DETROIT 1264 Library Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS Nicollet at Eighth
TOLEDO 209 Superior Street

Direct Factory Branches and Representatives in all principal cities. If local Conover dealer is unknown, we invite correspondence direct with Chicago Factory Headquarters

Children Love It!
ITS delicious flavor brings them back for second helps whenever you serve Malt Breakfast Food. Let them have all they want of this delicious, hot cereal. Easy to prepare, very nutritious. A perfect breakfast dish for children—and for grown-ups, too.

IN MALT BREAKFAST FOOD the whole of the wheat, blended with malted barley, properly prepared by 20 hours of pre-cooking, gives children the food elements so desired for sturdy growth.

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD
Made by The Malted Cereals Co., Burlington, Vermont

Children Love It!
ITS delicious flavor brings them back for second helps whenever you serve Malt Breakfast Food. Let them have all they want of this delicious, hot cereal. Easy to prepare, very nutritious. A perfect breakfast dish for children—and for grown-ups, too.

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD
Made by The Malted Cereals Co., Burlington, Vermont

Children Love It!
ITS delicious flavor brings them back for second helps whenever you serve Malt Breakfast Food. Let them have all they want of this delicious, hot cereal. Easy to prepare, very nutritious. A perfect breakfast dish for children—and for grown-ups, too.

Manufacturers and operators realize that they can profit by the long operating experience of the European lines. The manner in which passengers are transported to and from the airport, the facility with which their luggage is handled for them, the ease with which they are transferred to and from the aircraft, their comfort while en route, all furnish examples of European detail and refinement.

Airports have a direct connection not only with public roads and railroads but with parks. Col. U. S. Grant III, director of public buildings and parks, District of Columbia, called attention to the fact that municipal authorities must look beyond the present and provide for suitable landing places in the vicinity as a part of the city's plan before the best suited open spaces are used for other purposes.

Washington will be taken off the air mail lines of the country unless steps are taken immediately to provide proper facilities. W. Irving Glover, second assistant postmaster general in charge of air mail, told the delegates:

Holling Field, the local army aviation base, now being used for the air mail service and the only field in the vicinity equipped for night flying, is utterly inadequate and could only be drained at large expense, it is stated.

New German Envoy to London Possible

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—Dr. Curtius, who was only temporarily appointed Dr. Gustav Stresemann's successor, may now become definitely Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is generally expected in political circles here that this will take place before resumption of the Hague conference.

At the same time, a rumor is afloat that Dr. Sthamer, German Ambassador in London, may resign and be replaced by Dr. von Schubert, head of the Foreign Office. Ulrich Rauber, German Minister at Warsaw, may be Dr. von Schubert's successor.

The German People's Party will hold a meeting shortly to discuss whom it may propose as Minister of Economics. This portfolio was held by Dr. Curtius, but since he has taken over the Foreign Ministry, a successor for him must be found.

Worcester Judge Resigns
WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—After 43 years' service as presiding justice at Central District Court, Judge Samuel Uley has sent his resignation to Governor Allen to take effect about Nov. 1.

The Hollywood Storage Company

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
serving Los Angeles, Hollywood and Beverly Hills.
Private spur track.
Packing / Moving
Shipping / Storage
Customs Clearances
Export Declarations
representatives
the world
around

Hollywood Storage Co.
Conveniently Located
1025 N. HIGHLAND
GRANITE 1161

CONOVER
The Artistic
MUSIC lovers find in the Artistic Conover hidden treasures of tone and responsiveness that its beauty of design can only suggest. It is this perfecting of the whole instrument that marks the Conover as one of the truly great Pianos of today.

RADIO: This is the place to buy your Radio—all the great makes are here for side-by-side comparison—Terms to suit.

CABLE Piano Company
Regional Headquarters Stores:
CHICAGO Webach and Jackson
ATLANTA 84 North Broad Street
DETROIT 1264 Library Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS Nicollet at Eighth
TOLEDO 209 Superior Street

Direct Factory Branches and Representatives in all principal cities. If local Conover dealer is unknown, we invite correspondence direct with Chicago Factory Headquarters

CABLE Piano Company
Regional Headquarters Stores:
CHICAGO Webach and Jackson
ATLANTA 84 North Broad Street
DETROIT 1264 Library Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS Nicollet at Eighth
TOLEDO 209 Superior Street

Direct Factory Branches and Representatives in all principal cities. If local Conover dealer is unknown, we invite correspondence direct with Chicago Factory Headquarters

Children Love It!
ITS delicious flavor brings them back for second helps whenever you serve Malt Breakfast Food. Let them have all they want of this delicious, hot cereal. Easy to prepare, very nutritious. A perfect breakfast dish for children—and for grown-ups, too.

IN MALT BREAKFAST FOOD the whole of the wheat, blended with malted barley, properly prepared by 20 hours of pre-cooking, gives children the food elements so desired for sturdy growth.

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD
Made by The Malted Cereals Co., Burlington, Vermont

Children Love It!
ITS delicious flavor brings them back for second helps whenever you serve Malt Breakfast Food. Let them have all they want of this delicious, hot cereal. Easy to prepare, very nutritious. A perfect breakfast dish for children—and for grown-ups, too.

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD
Made by The Malted Cereals Co., Burlington, Vermont

Children Love It!
ITS delicious flavor brings them back for second helps whenever you serve Malt Breakfast Food. Let them have all they want of this delicious, hot cereal. Easy to prepare, very nutritious. A perfect breakfast dish for children—and for grown-ups, too.

CONSOLIDATIONS MERGE MILLIONS IN VARIED FIELD

\$200,000,000 in Food and Soap Combine—R. C. A. Victor Gets Radio Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—What is intended to be the biggest merger of food-producing concerns in the world has just been instituted by the National City Company in the merging of the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation, the Hershey Chocolate Corporation and the Colgate-Palm Olive-Peel Company into an organization having assets of more than \$200,000,000.

The aim back of the merger is to bring together these and other large food companies and the ultimate consolidation of producers of food, soap and toilet articles into a single concern with assets in excess of \$200,000,000.

The new company will be similar to standard brands, the holding concern organized by J. P. Morgan & Co. to control the Fleischmann Company, the Royal Baking Powder Company, and E. W. Gillet Company, Ltd., of Canada, with total assets of about \$80,000,000.

Simultaneously a joint announcement was made by the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the R. C. A. Victor Corporation, that an agreement had been effected by which the former concerns have ceded to the R. C. A. Victor Corporation all rights in patents on home entertainment appliances manufactured by them. The agreement covers research, manufacture, sales and distribution.

This is regarded as the most important agreement of its kind ever effected in the radio manufacturing world and means employment in the plants of the four companies of 20,000 or more workers. The agreement also provides that Camden, N. J., shall be the manufacturing and distributing center of the radio products of these companies, which means that Camden will become the chief seat of the radio industry in the United States.

Negotiations with three other companies, it was said, are now being carried on by the National City Company with a view to completing as soon as possible the \$200,000,000 merger. No name has yet been announced for the new organization, but it was understood that, like the companies included in the standard brands merger, those of the new merger will retain their identity, the holding company being formed mainly to effect economies in purchasing and distribution.

The Hershey Chocolate Corporation, with assets of more than \$25,000,000, was established in 1893 and has a large plant at Hershey, Pa., and several sugar plantations in Cuba. The Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation is controlled by Selected Industries and other holding companies, having total assets of more than \$38,000,000. The Colgate-Palm Olive-Peel Company was formed in 1928, when Colgate & Co. was merged with the Palm Olive-Peel Company with assets in excess of \$62,000,000.

"Since the purchase of the Victor Talking Machine Company," said the radio announcement, "plans for the manufacturing concentration have been under way and have now developed to the point where consolidation of facilities with the Camden plant is desirable. The unification involves no change in present distribution facilities. Executive and sales headquarters of the new company will be in New York."

Present sales of the Victor company and the Radio Corporation exceed \$50,000,000 a year, and it is expected that under the merger they will reach \$500,000,000.

HAMMERSTEIN AGREES TO MAKE SOUND FILMS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Arthur Hammerstein, producer of successful musical shows, has just announced that he will extend his activities into the realm of audible motion pictures.

Contracts negotiated between Mr. Hammerstein and the United Artists Corporation provide for the completion of four sound motion picture productions of a musical nature—within two years, the announcement said. They will not interfere, however, with Mr. Hammerstein's projected offerings in the legitimate theater, it was said.

FASCIST JOURNALS BECOME OUTSPOKEN

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—Following the attempt against the Italian Crown Prince at

Custom Made Clothes
for the Discriminating Man
ALL FOREIGN FABRICS USED
\$75 and up
J. C. Morganti
100 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

A splendid selection of
Antique Jewelry
Authentic and Genuine
Correspondence Invited
BEAGAN, KIPPA & CO.
162 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

Brussels by an Italian anti-Fascist, there is unfortunately a renewal of the anti-French campaign in the Fascist press. The whole problem of political exiles is being revived with great vigor here, and violent articles accusing France of connivance with the Brussels attempt appear in all the newspapers.

Judging by the attitude of the Fascist press it appears that relations between the Latin nations are again passing a difficult moment and the French Embassy is strongly guarded.

Regional Planners Note Rural Trend

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A shift to suburbanism so pronounced that in the next 25 years the residential areas of every suburban center near New York will at least double in size is forecast in a report just issued by Thomas Adams, director of the regional plan of New York and its environs. The report urges careful zoning and planning by these communities to insure a proper type of expansion.

One of the most important problems in the region, Mr. Adams said, "is that of preventing the recurrence of the evils of congestion and unwholesome housing conditions in areas likely to be developed in the future."

There is an actual necessity for better methods which will prevent a repetition of past mistakes. Mr. Adams declared, ever-spreading residential areas and the tendency of industry to move outward in the environs of New York, he said, is a "challenge to every municipal authority" to control growth through proper planning.

The report quotes the experiences of a prominent New York realtor who has specialized as a subdivider. At first, it was said, he regarded the provision of boulevards and parks as a luxury, and afterward was forced to pay "enormous prices" to provide these privileges for his customers.

Ice Used to Delay Maturity of Fruit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Ice, placed about the roots of peach trees toward the end of the bloom period, will delay maturity of the fruit several weeks, George A. Pardee, refrigerating engineer of Louisville, Ky., told members of the Eastern Ice Association at the twenty-third annual meeting of the organization just held here.

Experiments conducted over a period of several years, Mr. Pardee said, had definitely demonstrated that peach growers, through the practice, may prevent early maturity of their crops and thus avoid shipping to an "overloaded" market. The experiments, he said, had been carried out successfully in several sections of the country, thus demonstrating it to be practicable in nearly all peach-growing districts.

The report was one of several relative to new outlets for the sale of manufactured ice, others being concerned with education of the housewife to the value of better refrigeration.

ENGINEERS TO HONOR WASHINGTON'S WORK

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reconstruction of the Potomac Canal, the only remaining relic of George Washington's work as an engineer at Great Falls, Va., was decided upon by the American Engineering Council as the share of the engineering profession of the country in the George Washington bicentennial celebration in 1932.

The work will be dependent upon the passage of a bill now pending before Congress for acquisition of the land included in the proposed Washington Memorial tract.

RAILWAY WAGES DISPUTE IS SETTLED

By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The National Union of Railwaymen and the associate Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, have both decided upon the acceptance of the new wage scale. This agreement provided that the 8 1/2 per cent reduction arranged in August last year shall continue for another six months; that the former rates of wages shall be paid thereafter, and that no general proposals to vary other conditions of employment shall be made by either companies or unions before November, 1930.

"Say it with Flowers"
But Say It With Ours
Zing & Street
PARK ST.
BOSTON
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere

CHEZ MADELAINE
FROCKS AND HATS
FOR EVERY OCCASION
BOSTON—(78 Powell St., Brookline)
NEW YORK—146 St. James Court
LOUISVILLE—146 St. James Court
KANSAS CITY—208 Alameda Rd.

When We have a Birthday!
You deduct from all price tags
one fifth
Jays Boston Temple place
For instance—
NOW and thru
October 29th
On YOU SAVE
500.00 100.00
200.00 40.00
90.00 18.00
50.00 10.00
10.00 2.00
5.00 1.00
This is how Jays has grown in three years—

YALE MAN WINS PART IN WRITING BRITISH HISTORY

Dr. Notestein Accepts Post
on Commission to Tell
Story of Commons

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—For the first time in English history, an American will participate in the gathering of material on which will be based a history of the House of Commons, and a biography of its members.

Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, has appointed a royal commission of three members to report on the materials available for this work, and has selected for one of them Dr. Wallace Notestein, Sterling professor of English history at Yale University. Professor Notestein said that he had accepted the appointment.

Professor Notestein has published many books and pamphlets on history. He is a graduate of Wooster College, where his father, Prof. J. O. Notestein, was professor of Latin language and literature for 55 years. He received the M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from Yale, and then joined the faculty of the University of Kansas. He then became professor of history at the University of Minnesota, and in 1920 was called to Cornell University to fill the Godwin Smith Chair of English history. He was appointed to the Yale faculty in 1928. In 1909 the American Historical Association awarded him the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize in European history.

During the World War he was research assistant to the committee on public information. In 1918 he was attached to the Department of State, and in 1919 went to Europe with the American Peace Commission as chief of the territorial division in Germany.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, and of the American Historical Association. His books include the "History of Witchcraft," "Sir Simonds D'Ewes' Journal of the Long Parliament," "Winning of the Initiative by the House of Commons," and he has collaborated with others in editing "Source Problems in English History" and "Commons Debates, 1629."

ROOSEVELT'S SERVICES EULOGIZED BY HOOVER

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commemorating Theodore Roosevelt's anniversary, President Hoover issued this statement:

"The birthday of Theodore Roosevelt annually brings a reminder of the driving power of stalwart character and vigorous ideals. These are embodied in his person, and they have force and substance to the distinctive charm with which he projected his virile personality upon our national life.

"His contributions to our history are many, not the least being his labors in upbuilding the navy, which he chose his birthday as the occasion for yearly commemoration of its services to country. Americans should make the anniversary of this great American's birthday an occasion of general and public appreciation of his life."

CHURCH UNION COVERS 1,800,000 MEMBERS

PIQUA, O. (AP)—Mergers of the National Council of Congregational Churches and the general convention of the Christian Church, bringing 1,800,000 members of the two denominations into a single organization, was effected here when delegates of the Christian Church unanimously approved the action.

The merger permits members of both denominations to retain their respective beliefs and to develop their own forms of expression, but the general council will perform on behalf of both churches the functions formerly exercised by both governing bodies.

Personal Stationery

100 Printed Envelopes \$1.00
200 Printed Sheets
50 Plain Sheets
Any name and address, printed on high grade white bond paper in dark-blue ink.
NONANTUM PAD & PAPER CO.
829 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass.

Leighton, Mitchell Co.

**BUILDING
CONSTRUCTION**
Inquire for
Owner's Budget Plan
99 Chauncy Street, Boston
Tel. Hancock 3790-3791

**Furs Relined,
Repaired and Re-Dyed**
W. Davidson
Practical Furrier
Formerly with Martin Bates
Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.
Furs stored and insured.
Fur garments made to order.
175 Tremont Street, Boston

When We have a Birthday!
You deduct from all price tags
one fifth
Jays Boston Temple place
For instance—
NOW and thru
October 29th
On YOU SAVE
500.00 100.00
200.00 40.00
90.00 18.00
50.00 10.00
10.00 2.00
5.00 1.00
This is how Jays has grown in three years—

England Honors Him



DR. WALLACE NOTESTEIN
Sterling Professor of English History
at Yale University.

'Lost' School Plan Found in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A public school survey prepared in 1924 by the Co-operative and Constructive Survey at the request of the Board of Education and still unpublished has just been brought to light by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Thomas charged that "the Walker Administration had failed inexcusably to meet the needs of New York, although it was duly warned by the experience of the Hy-Lan Administration and by a special educational report which was available to it from the beginning of its term of office."

The 40-page report, prepared at a cost of \$40,000, covers all aspects of the school-building situation in New York at the time it was made, and finds that the "stupendous" building program undertaken by the city for the five-year period beginning in 1920 at an eventual total cost of nearly \$235,000,000, was incompetently directed, planless and generally chaotic," Mr. Thomas declared.

This report was drawn up by A. L. Weeks, of Syracuse, an expert on school construction, whose chief recommendations were the establishment of a building research bureau, to plan for improved schools, a check up of education in co-operation with such a bureau and more effective control of and responsibility for the building program by the Superintendent of Schools.

METHODISTS, SOUTH, ASK TEXTILE STUDY

HIGH POINT, N. C. (AP)—Establishment of a nonpartisan, nonpolitical federal commission to study the entire textile industry and recommend ways and means of providing a living wage for workers; and to prevent strikes, was recommended in a report of the committee on industrial relations adopted by the western North Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in annual session here.

Wm. A. Thompson Company

Diamonds and Jewelry
Remounting—Repairing
Cash paid for your old Jewels,
Diamonds, Precious Stones,
Silver, Platinum.
EST. 1883
125 Tremont Street, BOSTON,
Liberty 9472

HARDWARE
Paints—Oils—Varnishes
Carpenters', Machinists', Mechanics' Tools
Builders' and Marine Hardware
Cutlery
Correspondence Invited
A. J. Wilkinson & Co.
180 to 188 Washington St., Boston
Established 1842

ERMETO
The NEWEST of these smart creations in watches—is the petite size with the same non-stop, automatic winding and practically smash-proof protected crystal characteristics as the slightly larger—extremely popular models. The correct thing for the formal or informal—sport or business... Your choice from the vogue in colorings. The petite at \$100 and the larger models at \$65.

**HODGSON
KENNARD
& CO. INC.**
AT THE RITZ-CARLTON
and TWENTY-FIVE STATE STREET
BOSTON · MASSACHUSETTS

W. Davidson
Practical Furrier
Formerly with Martin Bates
Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.
Furs stored and insured.
Fur garments made to order.
175 Tremont Street, Boston

When We have a Birthday!
You deduct from all price tags
one fifth
Jays Boston Temple place
For instance—
NOW and thru
October 29th
On YOU SAVE
500.00 100.00
200.00 40.00
90.00 18.00
50.00 10.00
10.00 2.00
5.00 1.00
This is how Jays has grown in three years—

KAHN WILL JOIN G. O. P. CAMPAIGN AS TREASURER

Selection Taken to Mean
Party Determination to
Beat Insurgents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Otto H. Kahn, philanthropist and banker, has accepted the post of treasurer of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee at the request of Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, chairman of the committee, and Claudius H. Huston, the new chairman of the Republican National Committee. Announcement of Mr. Kahn's acceptance was made known to political leaders and others prominent in the party at a dinner given here in honor of Mr. Huston by Jeremiah Milbank.

Although Mr. Milbank denied the occasion had any political significance beyond introducing Mr. Huston, reports in highest political headquarters here indicate that the dinner was not without party moment. More than ordinary significance was lent by the presence of Vice-President Curtis, who came from Washington with a party of Cabinet members and Senators especially to attend the dinner.

The selection of so pre-eminent a figure in the banking world as Mr. Kahn as treasurer of the Senatorial Campaign Committee, a hitherto unimportant position and entirely subservient to that of national treasurer, is regarded in political circles as an indication that the party is determined to play the leading part in the congressional election next year, when one-third of the members of the Senate come up for election or reelection. Expirations will affect the terms of 19 Republican Senators and 13 Democrats.

With Mr. Kahn as treasurer, the strongest sort of financing is assured to build up party fences for a rigorous campaign, which it was said, will be directed as much against the members of the Progressive-Republican group in the Senate as against the Democrats.

**WATCH REPAIRING
REASONABLE PRICES**
HIGH GRADE
CLOCK REPAIRING
ARTHUR W. FITT
31 WINTHROP STREET, 4TH FLOOR
BOSTON, MASS.

Home of Quality
Lunches
and Ice Cream
Service at All Hours
Catering—Confectionery
C. C. WHITEMORE
1084 Boylston St. Boston

JEWELRY
Individually designed and made in
Gold and Platinum
Hand wrought Silver and Reproductions
of Colonial Pattern
A. SYDNEY ROLLINGS
101 TREMONT STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

ERMETO
The NEWEST of these smart creations in watches—is the petite size with the same non-stop, automatic winding and practically smash-proof protected crystal characteristics as the slightly larger—extremely popular models. The correct thing for the formal or informal—sport or business... Your choice from the vogue in colorings. The petite at \$100 and the larger models at \$65.

**HODGSON
KENNARD
& CO. INC.**
AT THE RITZ-CARLTON
and TWENTY-FIVE STATE STREET
BOSTON · MASSACHUSETTS

When We have a Birthday!
You deduct from all price tags
one fifth
Jays Boston Temple place
For instance—
NOW and thru
October 29th
On YOU SAVE
500.00 100.00
200.00 40.00
90.00 18.00
50.00 10.00
10.00 2.00
5.00 1.00
This is how Jays has grown in three years—

Democrats. Indeed it is believed that party support will be refused some of the senators of the former group, whose opposition to President Hoover and the Administration has been felt in the case of the pending Smoot-Hawley tariff bill.

Those senators whose status is regarded as fixed in this respect by their vote for the farm debenture rider of the tariff measure which passed the Senate by a vote of 42 to 34, as the result of their alliance with the Democrats, are: William E. Borah of Idaho, W. H. McMaster of Nebraska, W. B. Pine of Oklahoma and Thomas D. Schall of Minnesota.

Speeches by Senator Moses, Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, Republican leader of the Senate, and James Francis Burke, counselor of the National Committee, were said to have been sharply critical of Republican senators with Progressive leanings.

The 14 other Republican senators whose terms will expire in 1931, and who will come up for re-election next year are: Arthur Capper of Kansas, James Couzens of Michigan, Charles S. Deneen of Illinois, Guy D. Goff of West Virginia, Arthur R. Gould of Maine, Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire, Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware, Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Jesse H. Metcalf of Rhode Island, Lawrence C. Phillips of Colorado, Frederick M. Sackett of Kentucky, and Francis E. Warren of Wyoming.

LAND OF THE SOVIETS ARRIVES AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO (AP)—The flight of the Russian airplane, Land of the Soviets, from Moscow to Chicago was described by Semen A. Shestakov, commander and chief pilot, as "an advance flight in preparation for the time when there will be a direct air line between New York and Moscow."

Mr. Shestakov, with Philip E. Bolotov, co-pilot, Boris V. Sterligov, navigator, and Dmitry V. Futavov, mechanic, were accorded Chicago's official welcome.

Hunt's Lunch
We serve the best.
292 WASHINGTON STREET
1370 BEACON STREET
BROOKLINE
Delicious Food at
Reasonable Prices
MEN and WOMEN

JEWELRY
Individually designed and made in
Gold and Platinum
Hand wrought Silver and Reproductions
of Colonial Pattern
A. SYDNEY ROLLINGS
101 TREMONT STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

ERMETO
The NEWEST of these smart creations in watches—is the petite size with the same non-stop, automatic winding and practically smash-proof protected crystal characteristics as the slightly larger—extremely popular models. The correct thing for the formal or informal—sport or business... Your choice from the vogue in colorings. The petite at \$100 and the larger models at \$65.

**HODGSON
KENNARD
& CO. INC.**
AT THE RITZ-CARLTON
and TWENTY-FIVE STATE STREET
BOSTON · MASSACHUSETTS

When We have a Birthday!
You deduct from all price tags
one fifth
Jays Boston Temple place
For instance—
NOW and thru
October 29th
On YOU SAVE
500.00 100.00
200.00 40.00
90.00 18.00
50.00 10.00
10.00 2.00
5.00 1.00
This is how Jays has grown in three years—

Antirelativists Scan Theories of Einstein

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Observational data at present are not sufficiently precise to warrant the conclusion that the Einstein predictions are verified. Prof. P. P. Richtmyer asserted in summing up papers presented before the Optical Society of America at Cornell University.

Four of the leading "antirelativists" in the United States subjected to searching and critical analysis the findings of Dr. Albert Einstein, which led him to announce his celebrated theory of relativity.

Opinions of the four ranged from the conclusions reached by Prof. Charles L. Poor of Columbia University, who took the extreme position that Einstein's theory is based on data which are inaccurate, to that of Prof. Dayton C. Miller of the Case School of Applied Science of Cleveland, O., who reported his observations show a deflection which Einstein did not take into account.

Dr. Kelvin Burns of the Allegheny Observatory found a noticeable shift in the light wave, not recognized by Einstein. Dr. H. R. Morgan of the United States Naval Observatory said the Einstein theory did not allow for discrepancies between the theory and observations of the motion of Venus, the earth and Mars, nor for the changes in the inclination of the orbits of any of the planets.

DAVIS BROS. Inc. Super Service

"ALL AT ONE STOP"
A Winter Driving Combination

SEIBERLING Tires
35% Deeper Non-Skid
40% Greater Traction

SEIBERLING Batteries
Guaranteed for 2 years.

1286 Boylston Street, BOSTON
KENmore 3103

**Rug Cleaning
and
Oriental Repairing**
Intelligent Service—Reliability
Adams & Swett
Roxbury, Mass.
Rug Cleaners for 73 Years
Highland 4100-4101-4102

**The Preference of the
MAJORITY**
When It Comes to Undergarments,
Most Men Prefer
Mérodé
KNIT UNDERWEAR
Hand-Cut, Hand-Tailored, Perfectly Fitted. It is soft and elastic. Absorbs perspiration and keeps the body comfortable. \$1.50 to \$9.00.
LEO HIRSH
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON
Opposite Symphony Hall

Frank Ferdinand, Inc., Established in 1869.
Largest Complete Home Outfitters in New England.

Exceptional values in modern style
furniture are presented in our
MONTH-END SALE

They are exceptional because they are priced low, they are Ferdinand quality throughout, and they carry the Ferdinand unlimited guarantee. These values are made possible only because we are away from high rents and high taxes and because of our large volume concentrated on quality merchandise.

Gov. Winthrop Desk. Made of mahogany veneers and fine cabinet woods, claw-foot legs, large writing shelf, automatic slides. \$59
Gateleg Table. Hard cabinet woods in walnut or mahogany finish, regulation size. \$15
Occasional Chair. Made of hard cabinet wood and finished in solid mahogany top. Re- \$38
Extension Gateleg table, walnut or solid mahogany top. Re- \$38
duced to \$14

FERDINAND'S
At Dudley Street Terminal
And Opposite Needham Theatre, Needham
YOU MAY PURCHASE FOR CASH, CHARGE ACCOUNT,
OR ON LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS.

**PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED BY
Bachrach**

647 Boylston Street, Boston Kenmore 4730
507 Fifth Avenue, New York Vanderbilt 7400

**WARREN
INSTITUTION
for SAVINGS**
3 Park St. Boston
Opposite the Common
October Dividend
at the rate of
5%
PER ANNUM
Interest begins the 10th day of each month. Deposits can be made by mail.

**SAVINGS
CLUBS FOREIGN
CHECKS**

WALK-OVER
LAUREL
A smartly patterned strap with more than a suggestion of the sport influence.
\$2.50

Walk-Over Shops
A. H. Howe & Sons
Inc.
170 Tremont St.
278 Washington St.
Boston
250 Washington St.
Roxbury

OHIO PACKETS END CRUISE AT 'OL' MAN RIVER

Reach Cairo at Confluence
of Mississippi After Trip
From Pittsburgh

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 25.—On to Cairo by
1930!

This goal for which the Ohio Valley Improvement Association has labored assiduously for nearly 35 years in sponsoring a through navigation route from Pittsburgh to the Gulf was achieved in triumph—and with several weeks to spare—when the week's dedicatory cruise ended at this historic old city, which is so inseparably linked with river lore.

The demonstration by the State of Illinois at Cairo, where the Ohio empties into the Mississippi, was a fitting conclusion for the celebrations along the entire 1000-mile length of the stream.

Upon arrival at Cairo, after participating in the celebrations at Cincinnati and Louisville, the dedicatory party was feted here. They were given an opportunity to inspect the new \$2,300,000 vehicular bridge over the Mississippi which was recently dedicated by Louis L. Emmerson, Governor of Illinois. This bridge is almost three miles long, including approaches, and shortens the route between Illinois and Missouri by 20 minutes, eliminating the ferries which frequently have carried as many as 1000 automobiles over the river in a single day.

A banquet was tendered the delegates to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, who came here aboard the steamers Cincinnati and Greater Pittsburgh. August Bode, Mayor, and Judge William S. Dewey greeted the delegates at a meeting held later aboard one of the steamers. Tribute to Capt. Oscar F. Barrett, president of the association, for his great work in sponsoring the Ohio River Waterway Project which has cost the Federal Government more than \$118,000,000, was paid by Maj. Gen. William I. Sibert, United States engineer, retired. Major General Sibert was the builder of the first dam authorized by the 1910 Rivers and Harbors Act.

"If our Nation is to continue its marvelous growth," he declared, "it must win more trade in world markets, and in order to utilize fully our resources we must continue to better the interior of the Nation as near tide water as possible by cheap transportation routes such as this. A ship channel from the Atlantic Ocean

Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mrs. Minnie Bair, Pittsburgh, Pa.
M. E. Bair, Gettysburg, Pa.
Miss Mary Sponseller, Gettysburg, Pa.
Mrs. Louise Morey, Chicago, Ill.
B. H. Norton, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles E. Curtis, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. A. M. Macrae, Oakville, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Helen L. Young, New York City.
William Nichols, New York City.
Miss Marion N. Bandman, New York City.
Frances Kish, New York City.
Alice Kish, New York City.
Mrs. Myrtle L. Hyman, White Plains, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma B. Prince, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Annie Pearce, Roseton-Wye, Eng.
Mrs. Jessie Hazard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. L. E. Monroe, Elmington, W. Va.
Miss Marie Curtis, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. S. E. Monk, Auburn, Me.
Vere J. Ballieu, Melbourne, Australia.
Mrs. Mary Young Smith, New York City.
E. G. Cone, Hartford, Conn.
L. M. Cone, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Carrie E. Rogers, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Ida May Rawsthorne, Emsworth, Pa.
John W. Rawsthorne, Emsworth, Pa.
Mrs. Elizabeth D. James, Detroit, Mich.
Robert W. James, Detroit, Mich.
Olive Nevill White, Evanston, Ill.

Baker's
Milk Chocolate
with Almond Nuts
FRESH FROM FACTORY
to YOU

24 Pieces sent \$1.20
postpaid for...

Herbert M. Vove, 1108 Adams St.
Dorchester, Mass.
Phone Milton 2400—Free delivery by auto.

to the Great Lakes and a connection from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico stand out prominently as similar routes.

"It is necessary to the well-being of our Nation that its industries be scattered. Nothing will do this more effectively than seaports on the Great Lakes and improved inland streams that bring great stretches of our country in close contact with the ocean as measured by transportation costs."

Captain Barrett was re-elected president of the association. George Puchta, former Mayor of Cincinnati, was re-elected treasurer, and W. C. Culkins, secretary since 1911, was returned to office.

Resolutions expressing approval of President Hoover's plan of improving waterways, urging the building of terminals and the use of the river for transportation and travel and advocating an educational campaign to acquaint shippers with the low river rates were unanimously passed.

It was also resolved that the association protect the interests of navigation, give traffic first consideration and to see that the impounding of waters in the source streams for power purposes does not interfere with the maintenance of the nine-foot stage from Pittsburgh to Cairo.

En route to Cairo the delegates paused at Dam No. 53, at Grand Chain, about 20 miles above here, for dedicatory exercises. This was the last dam to be completed in the Ohio River canalization project.

Artist Illustrates New Way to Fry Egg

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Something new in cooking is on display at the Art Institute of Chicago. Though countless eggs have passed through countless kitchens, it has apparently remained for an American artist to point out a new process. From time immemorial eggs have been cracked before frying but here, beautifully done in oils, is an egg depicted in the skillet with the gas turned on, all ready to fry whole and unbroken.

To the practical home-maker this novelty is perhaps the most engaging picture at the annual exhibition of American oil and sculpture which opened at the institute this week. Possibly home-makers are not supposed to visit the show as such, but most carry their domestic experience with them and sundry wives and mothers pause before this work of art, study it and exclaim, "Dear me, he's going to fry his egg without breaking the shell!"

There are various unusual examples in the galleries of art that is advanced but none other of cooking that might be called cubistic.

FIRST BUENOS AIRES AIR MAIL AT MIAMI

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI—Another link in the chain which is drawing North and South America into closer relationship was completed Oct. 21 when the first shipment of mail ever sent by air from Buenos Aires to the United States, arrived at Miami aboard the Canal Zone Air Limited, Pan-American Airways plane.

The 169 pounds of mail reached here eight days after leaving Buenos Aires on its 3000-mile journey across Argentina and over the Andes to Santiago, Chile, thence up the Pacific coast to South America and on to the United States.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All
Parts of United States and Canada

Penn
The Florist

124 Tremont Street LIBERTY 4317
BOSTON, MASS.



WHEN
SHOPPING

after a light luncheon at the Fountain or a restful half-hour in the tea room—you will enjoy a box of St. Clair's confections.

St. Clair's
INC.

BOSTON
SWAMPSCOTT CAMBRIDGE
HYANNIS WELLESLEY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Founder of 'Men of the Trees'



RICHARD ST. BARBE BAKER

Tree Vandals Turned to Friends by One Man's Work in Africa

Trees for soil conservation; trees for flood control; trees for the tempering of weather; trees for beauty, for shade, for industry; and trees fostered for their calming influence on the affairs of men! This is the burden of the plea made by Richard St. Barbe Baker of London, founder of the Men of the Trees, in talks, addresses and interviews in the interests of his organization during his visit to the United States.

"I believe I am right in saying that no country in the world is spending more money on forestry research than the United States," said Mr. Baker in one of his addresses. "That is all to the good. The need is great and is barely met when one has due regard to American forestry requirements. The higher the standard of living the greater the amount of wood or forest products is utilized."

"It is the realization of the dependence of men upon trees that will make effective the support of all governmental and voluntary effort for the replanting and intelligent harvesting of our forests."

Mr. Baker paid high tribute to "those

great Americans who had given voluntary service for the public good to men who had devoted the whole wealth of their genius and their accomplishments and at times had come to the aid of the old country and her colonies in making the world a better place in which to live."

The Men of the Trees was founded by Mr. Baker in the summer of 1923 when as Assistant Conservator of Forests for the British Government in Kenya Colony, his work brought him in contact with an African tribe which moved from district to district burning forests to make temporary clearings.

To change these forest destroyers into forest conservers he organized the "Watu Wa Miti," or Men of the Trees, taught them to plant trees and instructed them in the first precepts of the Boy Scout movement. Today, he reports, these former forest vandals are vying with one another in rehabilitating the forests and doing "one good deed each day."

From this romantic beginning the society has spread until it is generally known throughout the world, and wherever it is found—in Africa, England or Palestine—the object is always the same: to develop a "tree

sense" in every citizen and to encourage all to plant, protect and love their native growth. "For," says Mr. Baker, "forestry is among the oldest and most honorable of the peaceful arts of men, and is, in its practice, unselfish and constructive service."

Mr. Baker comes of an old Kentish family who trace their lineage back to the time of Henry I. He was educated at Dean Close School, Cheltenham, Eng.; Saskatchewan University, Canada; and Calus College, Cambridge, where he majored in forestry. He also did post-graduate work at Oxford and forestry research work on the Continent. During the World War he joined the British colors as a trooper in King Edward's Horse, and later, as an officer, served throughout the war.

Following the armistice he returned to Cambridge to complete his studies and in 1920 was sent to Kenya Colony. In 1924 he was appointed Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Provinces of Nigeria, where he did important work in the mahogany forests.

He was invited to Palestine in January of this year by the High Commissioner where he organized a branch of the Men of the Trees, and at the same time visited Sir Flinders Petrie at Tell Fara, near Gaza, where he photographed the excavation work going on there.

A series of three articles on different phases of forestry work, written especially for The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Baker, will begin Oct. 25.

Oil Independents to Stay in Trade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — "Competition among the small oil distributors is being narrowed down under pressure of the big ones, but the independents' organization centering here is resolved to stay in the ring. Decision to this end was reported by C. Y. Hinchey, executive manager of the Independent Oil Men of America, as the most important action taken at their convention here."

To bring home the seriousness of the competitive situation, Mr. Hinchey told the independents that he had counted 249 "sell-outs" of distributors this year, and that this list was by no means complete. The trend of big company policy, he declared, was elimination of competition by purchase.

That mergers and outright purchases of smaller companies by the major distributors will continue through the next year was predicted by a jobber at the convention. Approximately 100 jobbers attended the convention.

BOSTON
NEW HATS
That
REFLECT EVERY
IMPORTANT FASHION INFLUENCE
COLEMAN'S
174 TREMONT ST. AT AVERY

FLORIDA COUNT SHOWS INFLUX NEARS NEW PEAK

Motorcars Enter State at
Rate of 6000 a Week—
Hotels Prepared

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—An average of 6000 motorcars a week are entering Florida, according to figures being compiled at stations on the trunk highways coming into the state, says the Florida State Chamber of Commerce, which indicates that the annual trek to Florida has begun.

During the week of Oct. 7 to 12, inclusive, 6222 automobiles with foreign tags crossed the state line traveling south as follows: Alabama, 812; Arizona, 23; Arkansas, 176; California, 131; Colorado, 22; Connecticut, 20; District of Columbia, 7; Delaware, 14; Georgia, 2591; Idaho, 4; Illinois, 134; Indiana, 81; Iowa, 21; Kansas, 30; Kentucky, 74; Louisiana, 128; Maine, 41; Maryland, 44; Massachusetts, 61; Michigan, 125; Minnesota, 18; Montana, 10; Nebraska, 26; Nevada, 4; New Hampshire, 29; New Jersey, 55; New Mexico, 19; New York, 226; North Carolina, 81; North Dakota, 11; Ohio, 227; Oklahoma, 19; Oregon, 11; Pennsylvania, 116; Rhode Island, 10; South Carolina, 102; South Dakota, none; Tennessee, 342; Texas, 105; Utah, 8; Vermont, 6; Virginia, 59; Washington, 9; West Virginia, 50; Wisconsin, 26; Wyoming, 1; Canada, 10.

In addition to the heavy influx of automobile travel the rail carriers are opening the season with heavy reservations. This year Florida is enjoying more improved transportation facilities than in past years. New schedules between Florida and the

Kickernick Undergarments
For Women Who Know
MRS. FOWLER'S
LINGERIE SHOP
420 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone Kenmore 5086
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Special!
Diamond
Engagement Rings
Fine Platinum and Gold
Mountings
at greatly reduced prices
\$42, \$68, \$88, \$130 to \$500
Now Is the Time to Buy
Special attention to mail orders.
Open Saturday Evenings.
W. E. B. Horn Co.
429 Washington Street, Boston
Jewelers for 90 years.

New York Sanitation Campaign Is Opened

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Simultaneous with an announcement that it will support actively the proposed charter amendment to establish a new city department of sanitation, the Merchants Association of New York has just sent letters to 38 civic and commercial organizations urging them to co-operate in the campaign.

In view of the nonpartisan nature of the issue, which the Merchants Association asserts is "not in any way connected with the political fortunes of any party or any candidate for office," the association believes that such organizations "may properly give their support to this measure."

The association's views were announced following a study of the subject by its committee on sanitation, public health and water supply, of which Prof. Olin H. Landreth is chairman.

"Sanitation experts and others who have studied this matter believe that existing agencies are inadequate to deal with the problem," the announcement says. "Those who have given most thought to the subject are in agreement that the creation of a Department of Sanitation such as is now proposed offers the greatest expectation of obtaining expeditiously a sound and comprehensive plan of relief."

WE LIGHT THE WORLD
Opening Display
The Finest Display of MODERNISTIC, COLONIAL
and ITALIAN DESIGNS in
HOME LIGHTING
FIXTURES
You'll find anywhere
in the country.
A Brand New Collection
of unusual
FLOOR and TABLE
LAMPS
and SHADES
MODERATE PRICES
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 5 P. M.
McKenney & Waterbury Co.
181 Franklin St. Cor. Congress St.
Boston, Mass.

William K. MacKay Company
Auctioneers and Appraisers
AUCTION SALES
High Grade House Furnishings
To be sold on the premises
131 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Tuesday, October 29, at 10:30
Custom-made Mahogany Dining, Living Room and Chamber Furniture, Enamel and other Chamber Furniture, Grandfather and other Clocks, Oriental Rugs and Carpets, Highboys and Lowboys, Mantel and other Mirrors, Card and other Tables, Antique and Modern; Odd Chairs, Andirons and Fireplace Fittings, Bronzes, Porcelains and Potteries, China, Glass, Linen, Bric-a-brac, etc.
House Open for Inspection Morning of Sale at 9 o'clock

The Stearns Ideals
To count only that store successful that is founded on service and energized with vision.
To develop a business that is always in the process of improvement by meeting promptly and efficiently today's demand for change.
To count every customer its friend in its store-wide effort to serve and satisfy.
To make fashion with quality its basic test of successful merchandising and never to lower quality because price is lowered.
To use its revered tradition . . . not as a eulogy of the past . . . but as a heritage of truth for upbuilding tomorrow's business.
R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

A SPECIAL SALE
Beginning Monday, October 28th, for two weeks only, we are offering our entire stock of furniture, lamps, etc., at substantial discounts. Besides all our standard models which will be subject to
A Discount of 20%
we have many unusual pieces which may be obtained at
Reductions Up to 50%
We cordially invite your inspection of the models in our showrooms.
FRANCIS H. BACON CO.
FURNITURE—INTERIOR DECORATIONS
284 DARTMOUTH STREET, BOSTON

Mighty Story Book of Mayas Richly Written in Jungle Ruins

(Continued from Page 1)

discovered that the Ramon tree, which grows almost invariably out of the ruins of Mayan cities, could be distinguished at some distance like a beckoning guidepost. The sapote tree, another indicator of the one-time presence of the Maya, was as readily discernible. Maya ruins are often covered with earth and overgrown with the trees of the luxuriant jungle, but from the air these coverings were found to be far less concealing than when viewed from the ground.

Half-Buried Cities Seen From Air

The Maya, it was quickly apparent, had left their great story in relics more numerous than had been anticipated, and the feeling grew that the story is written more explicitly than the adventurers had dared to hope. In 25 hours of flying, besides gaining an invaluable idea of terrain and the general courses of the ancient people, the explorers found and charted the eloquent and unobscured remains of three and possibly of four cities whose very existence had not been known before to modern men.

Four more cities probably filled with relics, Dr. Kidder and Dr. Ricketson estimated as their finds—cities that might shed light on a race whose sculptures rank among the highest art products of the world, whose astronomers measured time by the observed movements of celestial bodies, whose calendar was perhaps more exact than our own, and whose city building bespeaks a wealth of material resource and a development of the imagination far outstripping anything found elsewhere in the New World.

As the Sikorsky swung along above the treetops the manifestations of one-time splendor which may have seemed meager enough to Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh and to the radio operator and newspaper man abroad, were richly significant to the experienced eyes of Dr. Kidder and Dr. Ricketson. When these advanced students of Mayan things saw the apex of a temple projecting from a steep-sided mound covered with great trees, with growth-defying pyramids standing about in definite relationship to the partly concealed temple, they knew that here awaited discoveries as important perhaps as those which have been made at Chichen Itza, where for five years the Carnegie Institution of Washington has been uncovering and piecing together the story of a metropolis of more than 500,000 residents. When they saw in dense jungle, but in astonishingly close proximity to a jungle camp long maintained by Dr. Ricketson, five gleaming white shafts rising in a line, they knew that here

were more carefully recorded chapters of an ancient glory to be deciphered at their leisure with a linguistic key they already possessed.

Recorded Major Events

These shafts that gleam in the jungle are dated stone columns, and each records some major event of Mayan history. No wonder the native chicle gatherer can claim from the Carnegie Institution agents on the ground a reward of \$100 for each dated stone column or stela he finds, while the discovery of a new ancient city brings him but a paltry \$25! It is a Carnegie archaeologist, Dr. Sylvanus Griswold Morley, in charge of the work at Chichen Itza, who has done most in reading these chapters that wait on the steles. His clue to the hieroglyphic writing was a manuscript history of Yucatan written by a Spanish missionary in 1566 and found in 1863 in the archives at Madrid. The key was revealed in the hieroglyphic description of the Mayan calendar.

The system of recording time was ingenious. The signs or hieroglyphs on the steles indicate the number of days which have elapsed since the beginning of Mayan history. A certain character represents a single day; another, one of the months of 20 days; and a third represents a year. Other signs recognizable after the system had been studied with the aid of the ancient manuscript represented a 20-year period and a period of 400 years. When a reconciliation had been made between the Mayan and the Gregorian calendars, it was seen that some of the records antedated the Christian era.

One stela, over which the Lindbergh party flew, at Chichen near the tip of the Yucatan peninsula had already been studied by Dr. Morley, who was its discoverer. The shaft, ten feet high and four feet wide, is elaborately carved. The commanding figure upon it is that of a king, who wears the distinguishing royal headdress of quetzal feathers and carries a calyx or double-headed scepter. He stands upon the back of a captive, and two kneeling figures offer him homage. The stela, bearing date of 410 A. D., contains a wealth of hieroglyphs which are yet to be deciphered.

The messages upon some of the tallest steles may remain forever a mystery because the monuments have retained their upright position and the elements through many centuries have worn away the carvings. Better fortune attends the monuments which were so solidly erected. The collapsing of temples pushed many of these steles forward upon their faces, if they had not already fallen, and the precious writing thus covered in the earth has remained sharp and clear.

The Old Way

The flight of the archaeologists over the jungles gave them their first accurate idea of the topography of the Maya country. The expeditionary method has always been to hew a road into the jungle to some point where a machete-swinging chicle hunter had found monuments of interest and there to cut down trees, lift away the earth and carefully restore temples and palaces by finding and fitting each piece back into its original place much as a child fits together a jigsaw puzzle. On all sides rose the mysterious jungle, which might be penetrated only with extreme difficulty. The workers could see nothing beyond the treetops. Swamps, lakes and even mountains might be close at hand without their proximity becoming known. At Uxactun (pronounced Wah-shaw-koon), in Guatemala, where the first temples and pyramids were built 2000 years ago, the explorers worked five years before discovering a ridge that stood only five miles away and knowledge of which would have helped them to understand the operations of the city's builders. Sweeping through the air, their eyes enabled at last to take in the

location of mountains, lakes and sources of water supply. Dr. Kidder and Dr. Ricketson could form new theories of the reasons and methods of that great trek which took the Maya from Honduras up through Guatemala and out upon the limestone peninsula of Yucatan, where Chichen Itza, the flower of all their cities, was founded and where the League of Mayapan came into its mighty power. Mayan culture, it became plain, was not a thing of the past, but a thing of the present, made possible by the agricultural conquest of vast lowlands where the fertility of the soil was so extreme and the growing season so unending that the yield even from any sort of organized effort was prodigious.

The wonder of their new mode of travel was driven home to the archaeologists when, flying above a road they have often used, they covered in six minutes a distance which has always taken a full day on hard hiking and the swinging of the machete at almost every step. Several times the exploring party, trusting to the skill of Lindbergh, the pilot, and to the continuity of their radio connection with civilization, let the plane drop down upon inland lakes—to the consternation of the ignorant people to express their ire against the United States is to stage a demonstration in front of the American Consulate or Embassy. Such a demonstration may be nothing more than a peaceful call by a delegation of citizens carrying banners and singing songs, or it may be more violent, including fiery speeches, insulting epithets, bricks, stones, or even rifle and pistol shots. In one country when Congress refused to permit the entry of its nationals into the United States a consul and his family were threatened with death. During the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations probably every American consul all over the world received protests, ranging from polite notes to bombs exploded in their doorways.

Suggests Air Tours Over the Route

On returning to Miami, Dr. Kidder seemed more impressed with the size and importance of the Mayan treasure he had glimpsed than by the discoveries which it was possible no more than to chart in the limited time. He expressed the opinion that other archaeological organizations might wish to share with the Carnegie Institution of Washington in the great work that lies ahead, so certain do the prospects of momentous accomplishments now appear. He felt that while in future times fully equipped expeditions will be taking the air trail from Miami to the tropical jungles, it is the privilege of the Pan-American Airways, Inc., to establish during the coming winter season tours for laymen over the area covered by the Lindbergh plane. Through such visits, prompted in the first instance perhaps by curiosity alone, he sees the possibility of a public sentiment that will make easy the raising of funds and the crystallizing of influences that will expedite the work of exploration.

The Yucatan peninsula, scarcely more than 500 miles from Miami in an airplane, Dr. Kidder declares to present from the air some of the most imposing and significant scenes to be found in all the world. He can think of no more wonderful air journey than between Merida, the capital city of Yucatan, and the island of Cozumel, off the opposite coast, a peninsula a distance of 200 miles. In traveling thus one sees Chichen Itza, already rather fully uncovered and ranking in interest with any ancient city unearthed by archaeological tools, Uxmal, Calaba, and Tulum. Tulum, although little has been done to remove the debris that clutters it, is described as almost shocking in the degree of its beauty as seen from the air. Many of the Mayan wonders are but a short detour from the regular route followed by the Pan-American plane in flying from Miami to the countries of Central and South America.

Chichen Itza, Dr. Kidder indicates, has already established the arresting importance of scientific research among the relics of the Maya people. What has been done at Chichen Itza he believes the years will see repeated in half a dozen places on that strange, riverless, thickly grown but now accessible peninsula of Yucatan.

Newest Time Savers Shown in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A concentration of the most modern devices yet invented to save labor and to speed the operation of office business has been effected at the twenty-sixth annual National Business Show, which has opened at the Grand Central Palace. Recently perfected mechanical devices shown range from the comparative simplicity of the so-called "automatic treasurer," which not only makes out checks, but signs them, and on to the telephone typewriter, the keyboard of which not only types the message desired, but simultaneously stimulates another keyboard, perhaps a thousand miles away, into writing the same message.

A billing machine goes so far as to decide what becomes of the fraction of a cent that is often left after a complicated operation. Fractions are carried through the entire operation, but if, at the end, they are less than half a cent the machine drops them. Otherwise a full cent is added. Still another electric calculating machine has so wide a carriage that it is capable of 45 columns of accounting.

COTTON POINT SELECTED
NEW YORK (AP)—Mobile, Ala., has been added as a delivery point for cotton delivered on contracts made in the New York market. Announcement was made that the board of managers adopted a resolution adding that city to those now recognized as delivery points. The change will become effective on contracts maturing in October, 1930, and thereafter.

Have You Tried
Maas Brothers'
Splendid Luncheons?

On your next visit, plan to have lunch on our Balconade. Here you will always find appetizing and wholesome foods, prepared by an expert chef.

Maas Brothers
GRANDER TAMPON'S GREATEST SHOW
TAMPA, FLA.

When in Paris

You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opera, for any information you may desire.

The American Consul in Action and What It Means to Be One

By RICHARD F. BOYCE

There is a challenge in the danger that often appears in foreign service. The idea is connected with consuls largely by the newspaper reports from or about consuls abroad who are in the thick of things in a war-torn country. There are dangers, some of them spectacular enough for the movies, and they mostly do not get into print. There are the peace-time hazards, not only for the consul but for his family as well. There are 53 posts classified by the Department as "unhealthy" in which one's service counts time and a half toward retirement.

Of the spectacular dangers, there are many in different parts of the world. The favorite method for ignorant people to express their ire against the United States is to stage a demonstration in front of the American Consulate or Embassy. Such a demonstration may be nothing more than a peaceful call by a delegation of citizens carrying banners and singing songs, or it may be more violent, including fiery speeches, insulting epithets, bricks, stones, or even rifle and pistol shots. In one country when Congress refused to permit the entry of its nationals into the United States a consul and his family were threatened with death. During the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations probably every American consul all over the world received protests, ranging from polite notes to bombs exploded in their doorways.

Exciting Times

In time of war consuls may find themselves in besieged towns, and may await with anxiety, like Balmor's father's "Ole Bill," for the next shell to hit. In countries where civil law exists more in name than in observance, consuls often encounter dangerous situations. How would you like, for instance, to ride a mule or a horse over a tortuous mountain trail to talk with a gang of bandits living in the mountain fastnesses about the release of an American captive?

Yet, with all these dangers, a consul's official position and his intelligent handling of a situation in all most every instance bring him through in safety.

What is a consul's future? If you are exceptionally good, and entered the service before you were thirty years of age, you may after reaching the high point of your career be fortunate enough to become a minister and later ambassador. While few consuls have private means and are therefore unable to afford to be in the diplomatic branch of the foreign service, i. e., diplomatic secretaries, and many would prefer the wider variety of work offered by the consular branch, many do aspire to promotion to minister and ambassador. Those positions are the highest in the foreign service and eventually Congress will provide the money to open these classes to people without private fortunes who have the necessary training and ability. Not all diplomatic secretaries have private means but more of them do than consular officers.

The purely official expenses are greater in the diplomatic branch than in the consular branch, for obvious reasons. In either case they should be borne by the Government just as business firms pay for business expenditures of their foreign representatives. To this end Congress would do well to provide either dwellings or rental allowances. It should provide a percentage at least of the cost and upkeep of a car. It should provide an allowance for purely official en-

tertaining. These things cut deeply into a consul's salary and are a heavy burden, handicapping him in the education of his children and in many other ways.

Need of More Help From Congress

When Congress provides the dwellings, furnishings, upkeep and entertainment expenses for all diplomatic and consular posts it will be possible for capable men to occupy those positions regardless of their private means. Congress has allotted some money for the purchase of land, the erection of buildings and the furnishing of some of the buildings. There are 423 offices under the Foreign Service and the department is now working on 30 plans, most of which are in large capitals or in the tropics. This is as it should be, but we in the other 393 are anxiously awaiting the action of Congress to make possible the erection of offices and living quarters for us all. By that time Congress, it is hoped, will make some fairly adequate provision for the upkeep of the buildings, and for official entertaining.

But a consul's present is as interesting as his future. It wouldn't do to enter the consular branch, hating the life, disliking the life, complaining of the hardships, for the sole purpose of working your way to the top. You couldn't work your way to the top if you felt that way. I believe all consuls get a daily satisfaction from their work, a constant thrill from representing a great country in a foreign community, pleasure from having aided or protected American interests—the form of persons, ships, commerce or ideas and a keen appreciation of the bizarre, whether of language, people, government, scenery, architecture, or human experience.

It may interest him to see in the streets the strange faces of an alien race, to speculate as he passes to and from his office on the history of their ancestors who in former times were the ancient conquerors of the then civilized world, or the followers of a bloodthirsty religion, or the builders of exquisite buildings who now live in squalor and poverty still carry themselves with dignity and poise, or follow in secret strange forms of magic, or maintain in pottery or other handwork the remnants of a lost art.

Certain Daily Appreciations

Perhaps a mountain view or the curve of a tropical beach may be so compelling in its beauty, so enchanting in its appeal, he may thrill anew each day at its wonder. Perhaps the people he finds at his post are sympathetic, hospitable and interesting. They may be well educated and cultured or uneducated and poor. Perhaps the consul has a desire to collect rugs, pottery, butterflies or what have you. In many lands he has unusual opportunities to pursue his hobby. If he loves the sea, he has fishing, sailing and sea bathing—most of our posts are at seaports.

Most of all he likes to see new lands, and all his active life, until he is retired at 65, he knows he

will go from one country to another, always expecting the next post to be better than the last, always anticipating a change with its interesting adjustments. He wishes for and achieves a life full of interest and satisfaction, whether or not he is able to reach the top.

And that is why, if you want to go to places and do things, be an American consul.

(This is the final article of this series. The other five appeared one on each day of this week.)

CANADA IS MAPPED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The mapping of Canada by means of photography is going on whenever conditions permit. Two types of photographs are used, the vertical and oblique in compiling maps in the Topographical Survey of the Department of the Interior. One thousand vertical photographs exposed at the usual altitude of 10,000 feet, with an eight-inch lens, will map 650 square miles. The same number of oblique photographs taken with the same camera equipment at the altitude of 5000 feet will map five times that area.

Three men comprise the crew of a party engaged in the aerial mapping of Canada. The navigator is an officer of the Topographical Survey, and the others are members of the Royal Canadian Air Force. According to an official of the Topographical Survey, a camera is supplied with six magazines, each containing one roll of panchromatic hypersensitized film, capable of taking 100 pictures of about nine inches in size. In all, the operations speed is the controlling factor, but accuracy must not be sacrificed for it.

A Professor Goes Native

WERNER JOSTEN, professor of music at Smith College, whose revivals of operas by Handel and Monteverdi have made Northampton, Mass., an American musical mecca in the spring time, contributed the novel piece to the third program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Koussevitzky conducting. This work, heard in Symphony Hall, Boston, for the first time anywhere on the afternoon of Oct. 25, is a symphonic poem entitled "Jungle." The conductor gave it an effective setting by placing it between the Vivaldi-Silid D minor Concerto for orchestra with organ, and the Sixth Symphony of Tchaikovsky.

Mr. Josten informed the editor of the program notes that "Jungle" was inspired by Henri Rousseau's painting, "Exotic Scene." Rousseau ranked as a "primitive." Primitive implies crude design, violent coloring, Gauguin went native in the South Seas; others stayed in Paris and imitated the Africans. Professor Josten's crudeness is very refined. His violence, after Stravinsky and Prokofiev, is well bred. Employing a standard device, he has filled it with sharp rhythms and harsh instrumental colors. Thus in a sophisticated way he attempts to "portray" the emotions and sensations which assail a white man entering the

Bingham and Connecticut Group Reproached for Lobby Activities

(Continued from Page 1)

and being advised that he was, Senator Bingham was told by Senator Smoot that objection had been made to Eyanson's presence in the committee and intimated that it would be better if he did not longer attend.

"Senator Bingham then inquired as to the attitude of the other members of the committee, and from the views thus elicited reached the conclusion that Eyanson ought not longer to attend the meetings, and he did not. Eyanson drew his salary as clerk of the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions. At the end of his first month's service as such he turned the amount so received over in cash to Senator Bingham. The remainder of his salary while he continued on the rolls he drew and turned over to Mr. Barry, the whole amounting to \$357.50."

The committee quoted the minutes of the association showing the vote on sending a "representative" with Senator Bingham to help "protect" Connecticut industries. The report also quoted from the memorandum written by Mr. Whitcut to Mr. Eyanson while the latter was with Senator Bingham. "It is obvious from the memorandum," the report went on, "that Whitcut, who was in Hartford, Conn., at the time the memorandum was written, had information concerning some of the proceedings in the secret meetings of the majority members of the Finance Committee, but he informed your committee that he had no recollection of the source of his information, and while he denied

that it came from Eyanson, he admitted that he could assign no other source from which it could come.

Questions Right of Railroad
"The committee questions the propriety of the utilization of the funds of a railroad company for the payment of the services of a lobbyist in Washington. Whether such contributions are forbidden by any statute may be the subject of further communication from your committee. Meanwhile, the committee recommends that adoption of a resolution by the Senate calling upon the Secretary of Commerce to furnish to the Senate a list of all officials employed by the department in the regular service of private individuals or corporations drawing a salary of \$1 a year or any other sum from the Government."

The law which the committee quoted in its report follows: "That on and after July 1, 1919, no Government official or employee shall receive any salary in connection with his services as such an official from any other source other than the Government of the United States, except as may be contributed out of the treasury of any state, county, or municipality, and no person, association or corporation shall make any contribution to or in any way supplement the salary of any Government official or employee for the services performed by him for the Government of the United States. "Any person violating any of the terms of this proviso shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1000 or imprisonment for not less than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment as the court may determine."

EARL RADIO TO CONTINUE

NEW YORK—C. A. Earl, president of the Earl Radio Corporation, announced that the contract between the Kolster Radio Corporation and C. A. Earl, Joseph D. R. Freed and Arthur Freed under which it was contemplated that the Kolster Radio Corporation would ultimately obtain control of the Earl Radio Corporation and its subsidiaries has terminated by the consent of the parties to the agreement and that the Earl Radio Corporation would continue as heretofore independent.

Hill Grocery Co.
BIRMINGHAM
A Store Near You

INSURANCE
FIRE
BURGLARY
AUTOMOBILE
SURETY BONDS
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE!
YOU NEED MOORE INSURANCE
WE ARE IN OUR OWN BUILDING 2020 FIRST AVE.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HERMAN SAKS & SONS
BIRMINGHAM
Underselling the town on style and quality
... a shopping tour throughout the store will convince you!

Prices Not For Sale!
WHO would think of going into a store and asking, "What have you in prices today?"
Yet some stores seem to have nothing but prices for sale!
Most emphatically, we are not among those who affect to disdain the matter of price. We are as much interested in helping you keep down your living costs as we are in helping you keep up your living standards. But we keep price in its place!
Price is to be measured only by its associations. There's all the difference in the world between a low price and a lone price. No price is satisfactory unless you are satisfied with what you get for it.
There is a level below which worthy merchandise cannot be bought and sold. Beware the danger line!
Prices are not for sale at this store. But you can always take low price for granted—just as you take quality and style for granted.

LOVEMAN, JOSEPH and LOEB
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

FLORENCE, ITALY
VASCO LUMINI
Via Maggio 46
Manufacturer of Imitation Venetian Furniture and Accessories, Boxes, Trays, Mirrors, etc.

GERMANY
Fruit Essences
Vegetable Dyes
High-Class German Goods
OTTO DIESTERWEG
Magdeburg—Sudenburg, Germany

NUMDAH RUGS
Inexpensive All Wool Floor Rugs, very pretty and durable, in solid colors, in Oriental Three-of-a-Kind, Floral, and Dragon designs; about 65¢ ft.; freight paid to U. S. A. by Parcel Post. Single Rug, \$9.00, two Rugs, \$17.00. All Kashmir, Tibetan, Indian, Persian, Chinese, Jewellery, Fur, etc., supplied. Remitt. by Dollar Note in Reg. letter. KASHMIR & TIBET TRADING CO., Singapur, KASHMIR, INDIA. Cables "SAFFRON."

SWITZERLAND—GENEVA
Try the Bloemart Erimann
Veritable source de Malt
Bloemart Erimann

SWITZERLAND—BERNE
Feingestrickte Unterkleider
Non-sweaters tricotés fins
Swiss knitted Underwear
Fabrikdepôts Ryff & Co., A. G.
Strikwarenfabrik, Berne
3 Kornhausplatz 3
3 Gurtnegasse 3

ADOLF SCHMIDT'S ERBEN LTD.
Established 1894 BERNE Switzerland
Manufacturers of high grade lubricants for all kinds of industrial and transportation concerns.
Ask for descriptive booklet.
(Agents wanted everywhere)

ASEOL

Pelzhaus
Ch. Weiss-Staiger
Known for Reliability, Quality and Style
Large assortment in
FUR COATS
Kramgasse 19 Berne, Switzerland

Auld Reekie
Scotch Tailor
10 Rue des Capucines, 2 Rue de Volney
just off the Rue de la Paix

Serious Active Business Man
in good financial position
offers efficient services as
General Representative
for Europe
especially Switzerland

Many years' experience in overseas country. Correspondence in English, Spanish, French and German. Only first-class firms are invited to write to M. S. c/o The Christian Science Monitor Representative, Mühlebachstr. 55, ZÜRICH, SWITZERLAND.

The National Bellas Hess Co.
Incorporated
AMERICA'S FOREMOST FASHION HOUSE
37-39 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA
is featuring smartly styled Chinchilla Coat Sets, for tots 1 to 4 years, this week, at \$5.98.
Sets consist of Coat, Cap and Leggings. Colors: Pink, Tan and Blue.

THE MONITOR READER
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)
1. 27,000.
2. Yes.
3. Second.
4. New York University.
5. A bucketful of snow.

TEACHERS' NEED SOCIAL CONTACT, SAYS EXECUTIVE

Dr. Cody Advises Them to
Cultivate Keener Sense
of Humor

A keener sense of humor and a broader knowledge of what is going on in the community as well as in the educational field are the greatest needs of teachers in American schools today, according to Dr. Frank Cody, superintendent of schools of Detroit, president of the Michigan Board of Education, and president of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association.

Addressing the afternoon session of the joint convention of the Norfolk County and Middlesex County Teachers' Associations at the Boston Garden, Dr. Cody said that while teachers are better trained academically now than they have ever been, they need to enter actively into the social and political life of the community, thus fitting themselves to give their pupils the benefit of a well-rounded education.

Dr. M. C. Brumbaugh, president of Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., addressed the convention on "Marks of Great Teaching." To be a great teacher, he declared, one must first of all be a "great giver," giving gladly of the finest that is in her to her pupils; she must live a great life rich in unselfish service; and she must be a "great lover" of mankind and particularly of the children entrusted to her care.

Careful selection and proper development of potential future leaders was the plea of Dr. Frank P. Graves, commissioner of education, New York, speaking at the morning session of the convention. The college, he said, should be an aristocracy not of intellect alone, but of service.

Dr. Albert E. Winship of Boston, editor of the Journal of Education, spoke on "The Centenary Opportunity," urging that advantage be taken of the opportunity afforded by the coming celebration to have the educational and civic service of New England appreciated truthfully and forcefully.

At the business session of the convention, which was announced, was by far the most successful in the history of the two organizations, the attendance far exceeding that of any previous meeting, Leonard W. Grant of Norwood was elected president of the Norfolk County Teachers' Association, and James J. Quinn of Winchester was chosen president of the Middlesex County Association.

AIR RIGHTS INCLUDED IN SALE OF BUILDING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A 38-story building at 39 Broadway, a site once occupied by the George Washington, has just been purchased by Fred F. French Operators, Inc., at price reported to

be in excess of \$10,000,000. With the building goes a lease which calls for the payment of \$22,500 a year for the air rights above a five-story adjoining building.

On the building, which was erected a little more than a year ago, is a bronze tablet recording the fact that Adrian Block, an early Dutch navigator constructed a little house there after the burning of his ship, the Tiger. Later the site held the home of a wealthy merchant, in which George Washington lived after his inauguration in this city as President of the United States.

Two Defeats Await Framers of Tariff

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Senate debate on the chemical schedules of the tariff bill has brought a strange and difficult world of new words to the chamber, so accustomed to political expressions.

In arguing duty increases and decreases, Senators have to struggle with such names as aryl acetate, butyle acetate, gentian, digitalis, herebane, stramonium, agar agar and, king of them all, hexamethylenetetramine.

It is no wonder then that the chamber is much deserted, senators responding only to the bells announcing a roll call.

Nevertheless, the opposition to the bill is maintaining its victorious aggressive attitude toward the measure, and twice on the same day defeated the Republican leadership on rate increases. Also for a second time in as many days the coalition soundly rejected higher duty proposals offered by Samuel Shortridge (R.), Senator from California, who in both instances made lengthy expositions of his views.

An attempt by the Republican leaders of the bill to increase the duty on transparent sheets of cellulose from 45 cents as provided in the house bill to 50 cents was defeated by the opposition by a 45-to-30 vote, quite a number of regular Republicans joining with this turn-down of their leaders.

An amendment by Mr. Shortridge adding 15 cents a pound duty to the already 25 per cent ad valorem rate provided in the bill on agar agar was also overwhelmingly rejected by the coalition by a 44-to-25 vote.

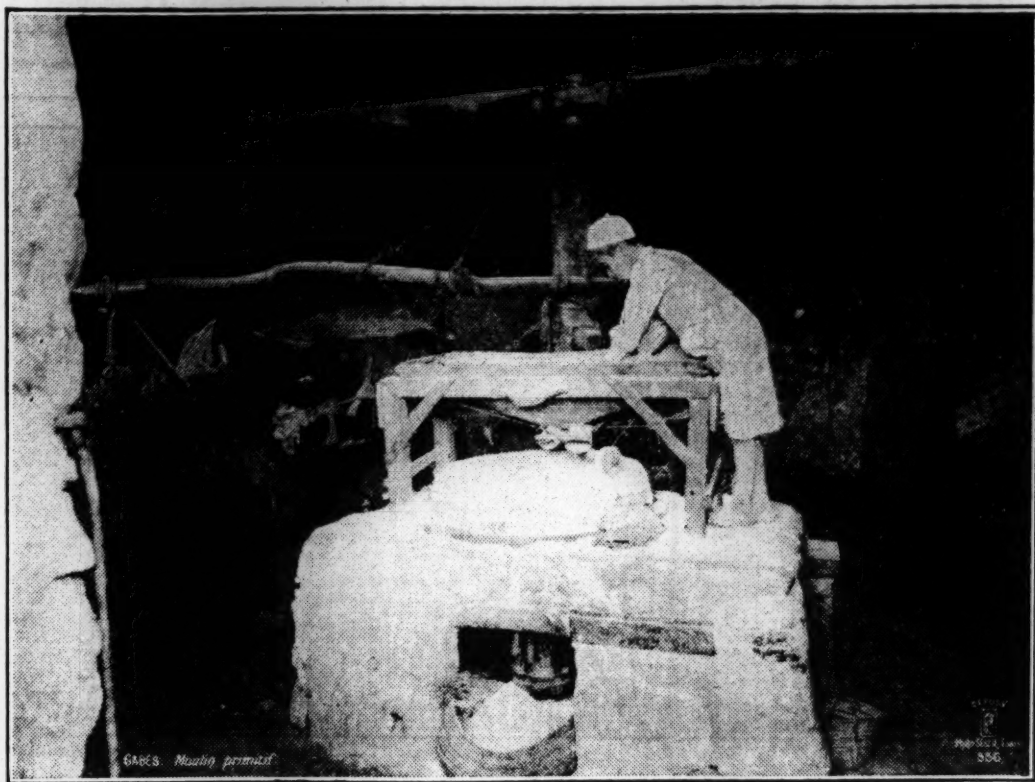
BUSINESS SOUND AND PROSPEROUS, SAYS PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)
shows an increase, all of which indicates a healthy condition.

"The construction and building material industries have been to some extent affected by the high interest rates induced by stock speculation and there has been some seasonal decrease in one or two other industries, but these movements are of secondary character when considered in the whole situation.

"A temporary drop in grain prices sympathetically with stock exchange prices usually happens, but as the

Modern Mill Still Grinds Family Corn as in Days of Abraham



GRINDING MEAL AT GABES
At This Oasis It Is Estimated There Are 200,000 Date Palms. It Is Adjacent to the Thriving Seaport of Spax, and Has a Small European Settlement.

Department of Agriculture points out, the overriding fact in grain is that this year's world wheat harvest is estimated to be 500,000,000 bushels less than that of last year, which will result in a very low carryover at the end of the harvest year.

Government quarters were strongly inclined to view the stock market depression as a deliberate "bear" movement. The counter-action of important financial leaders and the strong statement from the President and other governmental executives were considered as most apt to restore the "tone" of the market.

In some circles, particularly in the Senate, the drastic fall in stock prices was viewed as a much-needed and "wholesome liquidation" of excessive speculation. It was asserted that as a result of the shaky condition of the market that needed credit for business, manufacturing, and agricultural purposes would not be much more available.

WASHINGTON (P)—Secretary Lamont said he had decided a proposed radio address by him to help sustain public confidence in the business situation was unnecessary.

MORE NEW HAMPSHIRE PLATES
CONCORD, N. H. (P)—John F. Griffin, commissioner of motor vehicles, has announced that he will order 112,000 registration plates for 1930 or 4000 more than were issued in the current year and a gain of 10,000 over 1928. New plates can be placed in use on Dec. 27.

French Energy Awakens Peoples of Tunisia From Dreams of Past

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TUNIS—An all-night train journey from Paris to Marseilles and a 36-hour voyage across the Mediterranean bring the traveler to this interesting polyglot city of North Africa. For "Tunis la Blanche," the white city which shows a French heel to the toe of Italy just across the water, is the capital of this French protectorate of many races—white Europeans of whom Italians constitute the greater number, Arabs, Berbers of various hues, Senegalese and other Negroes and the Jews. There are many of the latter of Arabian lineage, comprising, perhaps, 10 per cent of the native urban population and the native towns in the suburbs around which the French quarters are built.

Today, as 2000 years ago, the Arab and Bedouin, the Kabyle and the Negro contentedly scratch the surface of the soil with an iron-tipped wooden shaft in order to produce the few grains of wheat on which they depend for a meager subsistence. Slowly but surely, however, French enterprise and energy is awakening the native from his lassitude, with the result that here and there the visitor sees Ford tractors cultivating

the soil between countless olive trees, with surprising results to the farmer. Thus, among others, Si Mohamed ben Roudane in Mahdia, Si Lakkar ben Akia and Si Chadby il Okby in Tunis have become wealthy through the cultivation of cereals and olives.

1,000,000 Date Palms

Tunisia, of course, is "the place where the dates come from," and there are numerous owners of estates on various oases along the fringe of the Sahara desert which yield handsome returns for a comparatively small amount of labor. Indeed, in southern Tunisia there are probably more than 1,000,000 date palms producing about 90,000,000 pounds of dates each year. The olive "forests" near Sfax, where one looks down a seemingly unending succession of rows of bearing trees all as orderly arranged as the buckeyes in Bushey Park, is a sight one cannot soon forget.

Strategically and as one of the potential food granaries of the world, Tunisia undoubtedly has a future. Centuries ago it was the seat of the mighty empire of Carthage, whose ships laden with its products touched at every harbor washed by the Medi-

terranean. Endowed with many natural advantages this land, which has been trodden successively by the foot of the conqueror—Carthaginian, Roman, Moor and Spaniard—is one of the few remaining places in the world where time literally has been "standing still."

But it is in old Tunis that is found the romance of Barbary, for here is the region of the "souks" or native bazaars, the spice market, the former slave pavilion (now the domain of dealers in antiques) and the saddle market. In the Souk des Eloufes are displayed carpets from Kairouan, once the mecca of Northern Africa, rugs from Djerba and silks and woolen goods many of which have been woven in Lyons or Manchester. The potteries at Djerba are as primitive as may well be imagined. Carpets are made at Kairouan, the holy city of many Moslems. At Gabes meal is produced perhaps as in the time of Abraham, by means of stone rollers drawn by a patient, blindfolded donkey.

590 Temples in Tunisia

Kairouan, a characteristically Arabian town, contains a number of mosques, one of which is said to contain the tomb of Mahomet's faithful companion, Abou Zaza El Betani. The Mosque of the Swords rises upon the landscape with its imposing five domes, and within it are gigantic scimitars said to have been used by members of the prophet's bodyguard. It is in Kairouan that the Alissaous practice their barbarous rites. Altogether there are 590 of these temples in Tunisia which the French Government safeguards from molestation. The great mosque of Okba in Kairouan has a rectangular-domed makura which is a marvel of porphyry and marble. Stately in its massiveness, the minaret rises from a cloistered court, covering, it is said, 38,000 square feet. Amidst the bazaars of Tunis the Mosque of the Olive Tree, which is the most frequented here, is the headquarters of the university, but strangers are not permitted to enter it.

The visitor to Tunisia would do well to remember that, as in most places in the Near East, the ubiquitous urchin and beggar seeking "baksheesh" or gratuities must be firmly dealt with, and that a generous supply of small coins is a necessary complement of one's traveling equipment. Furthermore, if the trip is taken in the winter, the traveler should take a supply of heavy clothing in addition to lighter-weight garments. While the air may be quite warm at midday, the nights are cool if not cold.

Thus fortified, the tourist will find Tunis a city of many delights. He will find its "medina" perfect and unspoiled. Its "souks" or bazaars are unexcelled anywhere in the East, and outside the native quarter the French city, modern and up-to-date, provides all the comforts and necessities of home. Among some of its attractions are a French theater, an Italian opera, several cinemas, a casino and a band that plays on pleasant evenings on the rambla near the palace of the French Resident-General, François Manceron.

American Foresters Back Move to Improve Technical Training

Leaders in Profession Unite in Inquiry to Learn How
Colleges May Build Up Efficient Body
of Workers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Announcement has been made of plans for a Forest Education Inquiry, sponsored by the Society of American Foresters, with Henry S. Graves, dean of the Yale School of Forestry, as director. This investigation has been made possible through a grant of \$30,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The study, which it is estimated will take two years to complete, will be a continuation of that initiated by the Forestry Committee of the National Academy of Sciences in 1926, and the material gathered by the academy has been placed at the disposal of those engaged in the larger inquiry.

The responsibility for the conduct of the inquiry has been delegated to a staff of four men. Dean Graves will serve as director; C. H. Guise, assistant professor of forest management, Cornell University, has been appointed assistant director; George A. Works, president of the Connecticut Agricultural College, will act as advisor in the field of education; and E. J. Kraus, professor of botany in the University of Chicago, will be advisor in the general field of science. A special committee of the Society of American Foresters has been appointed to assist in the inquiry.

Need Urged for Year

"The need of an investigation of forest education has been urged for a number of years by forest educators and other foresters and scientists," according to the announcement. "The rapid development of forestry, the increasingly exacting scientific and technical requirements of professional work, and the wide diversification of the activities in forestry, have brought to the forestry schools many new problems with which they have been unable to cope with a full measure of success.

"Education in any branch of applied science or technology must be intimately related to the purposes and problems of the professions for which students are to be prepared. The first task of the present inquiry will be to define and clarify the purposes, functions and opportunities of the educational institutions as related to the development of a sound system of forestry. Forestry is very broad in scope. It deals with a vast undertaking that concerns the constructive utilization of one-fourth to one-third of the land of the country, and with a natural resource that supports large industrial interests and in a multitude of ways touches the everyday life of the people. Such a task involves many problems of economics and public policies, of organization, engineering and business administration, as well as of technical problems of forest production and utilization.

"The chief burden of forestry will fall upon the foresters. To them the country must look for the direction of public activities in forestry, for the proper organization, protection and management of forest lands, for the development and application of efficient methods of silviculture, for the introduction of scientific methods of manufacturing and use of forest products, for research and experiment in the various phases of forestry, and for work in the educational institutions. The problem of forest education is to provide men properly qualified to carry forward this undertaking. This can be accomplished only through an efficient system of education involving the participation of many institutions, each of which is equipped to make some distinctive contribution.

Want Effective Workers

"The objective of the present inquiry is to learn more definitely about the work which must be performed and to discover how the educational institutions may serve most effectively in building up an efficient body of workers in forestry, and in other ways contributing to the advancement of the knowledge and practice of forestry. It is the purpose to direct the efforts of the inquiry to certain definite problems which the thoughtful study of forest educators and others have shown must be solved before our educational institutions will be able to meet their full responsibilities.

The special committee of the Society of American Foresters which will assist in the inquiry, and which may be enlarged later, includes Robert Y. Stuart, Chief Forester, United States Forest Service, chairman; Irving W. Bailey, professor of plant anatomy, Harvard University; Earl H. Clapp, chief of the branch of research, United States Forest Service; Livingston Farrand, president, Cornell University; Henry S. Graves, dean, Yale School of Forestry; William B. Greeley, secretary and manager, West Coast Lumbermen's Association; Lewis R. Jones, professor of plant pathology, University of Wisconsin; Raymond E. Marsh, branch of research, United States Forest Service and secretary of the Society of American Foresters (ex-officio); David T. Mason, consulting forester; Barrington Moore, editor of Ecology; Charles Lathrop Pack, president, American Tree Association; W. A. Pickering, Pickering Lumber Company; John F. Preston, Hamnermill Paper Company; Paul Redington, chief of the United States Biological Survey and president of the Society of American Foresters (ex-officio); R. B. Robertson, president, Champion Fiber Company; Ward Shepard, branch of public relations, United States Forest Service, and E. O. Slesick, State Forester of Texas.

Very little Ash-

NEW ENGLAND COKE

**NEW ENGLAND COKE with no ashes
worth sifting, through improved
production methods, is now
not only NON-CLINKERING but
Absolutely GUARANTEED***

*Four other reasons
for insisting on*

NEW ENGLAND COKE

- 1-More Heat
- 2-Costs Much Less
- 3-Steady, even Heat
when you want it
- 4-Lighter and Easier to Handle

"REMEMBER! THERE'S A **NEW ENGLAND COKE** DEALER IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD."

NEW ENGLAND COKE
250 STUART ST. BOSTON-Tel. HUBbard 4670-8400



**For further information
about this better Home Fuel
telephone us or sign
and mail this
coupon
Today!**

C.S.M.

COUPON

New England Coke
250 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen: Kindly explain why
is the best home fuel and how its use will reduce my fuel cost.
No obligation.

Name

Address

City

NEW ENGLAND COKE

BEST HOME FUEL

BEST HOME FUEL

ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

What to Choose for Bedroom Colors

By ETHEL LEWIS

WHEN it is a question of selecting the correct colors for a bedroom, there is a definite personal element involved, along with the problem of decoration. The colors used must be those that the person who is to live in that room likes and finds livable. Beyond that they must be appropriate for the type of room—for instance, pastel colors seldom blend with rugged oak furniture.

Most important of all, the light must be considered, both quality and quantity. If there is a cold north light, you will want to use warm, cheerful colors. If there is only one window, and that shaded or dark, you will want to use light tones that will seem to draw in the light from outdoors. There are ways around all these problems, though sometimes it takes quite a bit of work to find the correct answer.

Suppose your room needs yellow walls to reflect light and bring in an appearance of sunshine; and suppose that yellow is the one color that you do not like and that you think is unbecoming for a background. Some plan must be devised. A deep cream wall will reflect the light, and glass curtains of ecru or gold will help to make the light seem warmer. You might even use peach, for that has some of the sunny qualities of yellow, and then you could work the rest of the decorative scheme around it.

Consider the Room's Size

There are many colors available for bedroom walls, but the most livable ones are usually neutral in tone. For the small room use cream or ivory or pale yellow or peach. For the larger room, buff or old ivory or green or pale rose pink. Wallpaper gives you a variety of pattern and color that is often delightful, while the plain painted wall allows you to use the gayest of patterned chintzes or linens or cretonnes. There are wallpaper patterns that can be combined with figured fabrics, but you must select them carefully. See that the quality of the design is harmonious. Don't use a strong colored Jacobean cretonne with a dainty Colonial paper. There are so many things to consider before you even get down to the problem of which color to use where.

One Successful Arrangement

One lovely bedroom that I know has pale pink walls, fine French walnut furniture and the gayest of gay glazed chintzes for curtains. The background of this chintz is a beautiful soft green, with a spreading medium sized floral design in violet, delicate rose, deeper green and clear yellow. The glass curtains are simple cream points d'esprit, and the chintz overdraperies have narrow ruffles of violet taffeta. The same chintz is used for a chair, but the chaise longue is covered with a fine light green damask and the head-up cushions are predominantly orchid.

The dressing table which is the first thing you see as you enter the room is draped with changeable orchid and violet taffeta. The ruffles, set on at intervals, are edged with French ribbons of pink and a deeper tone of red-violet. The lovely etched crystal mirror, the glass top of the table and all the silver and amethyst glass make it a joy to any feminine heart.

The rug is a deep dark violet of thick pile, and just in front of the bed is a tiny oval rug of French Aubusson origin. The spread is simply made of the violet taffeta like the ruffles on the curtains, and at

the foot lies a beautiful quilted down puff that is pink on one side and orchid on the other.

One touch of pale yellow matching that tone in the chintz appears in the chiffron shade for the bedside lamp, but the other shades are pink and orchid with orchid and green in the French ribbon trimming.

Occupant's Taste Reflected

This delightfully feminine color scheme was worked out for a bright, vivacious, dark, young person, who was especially fond of violet in all its tones. An orchid background would not have been good. To be pale enough to live with, it would have been so weak that artificial light would have turned it quite gray, and the pink background was a clear, fresh addition that relieved the sophistication of all the violet. Altogether a charming room, where personal choice was the first consideration. Happily there was plenty of light from two directions, so that presented no problem at all. If blue happens to be your favorite

color, and your bedroom windows face north without much light, you will have to devise ways of offsetting the cold light and the cold blue. In one lovely room this problem was worked out to everyone's satisfaction. The walls were deep yellow cream, though I think real yellow might have been even better. The moldings that formed the panels carried the tiniest blue lines, and the pictures that hung in several of these panels were dainty flower prints with blue and gold frames.

The rug was a rare old Chinese, with a yellow-tan center, the faded blue and bright Chinese blue blocking out the design. For glass curtains we used pale yellow silk gauze, so that even before we put anything else in the room there was a definite effect of sunshine. The curtains were crisp blue taffeta with fuzzy little ruffles on the edges of blue and yellow gold and just a tiny cord of rose. The spread was also blue with a cording of rose, and looked exceedingly well on the old mahogany poster bed. The chaise longue was covered with hand-blocked English

linen, with a cream background and a design of blue and yellow and some rose. All of the little tuck-in cushions had a rose effect, whether of changeable taffeta or lace covers over rose linings. There were blue glass bottles and accessories on the dressing table, but the lamps had deep cream shades with a faint glow of pink when they were lighted.

There was no question about this being a blue room, but the introduction of the warm colors balanced so well that it was a pleasant, cheerful room as well. Again, the personal preference established the color scheme, but the cold light had to be considered and worked against.

There are innumerable color combinations for you to consider, but first you must study the size of the room and its light, and then consult your personal preferences.

Happenings in London

By "COLLECTOR"

Amazing Values Pass Unnoticed / An astonishing romance is attached to two small jet-black Chinese vases, now valued at £15,000 or approximately \$75,000. It emphasizes anew that wonderful bargains still await the collector both inside and outside the auction room.

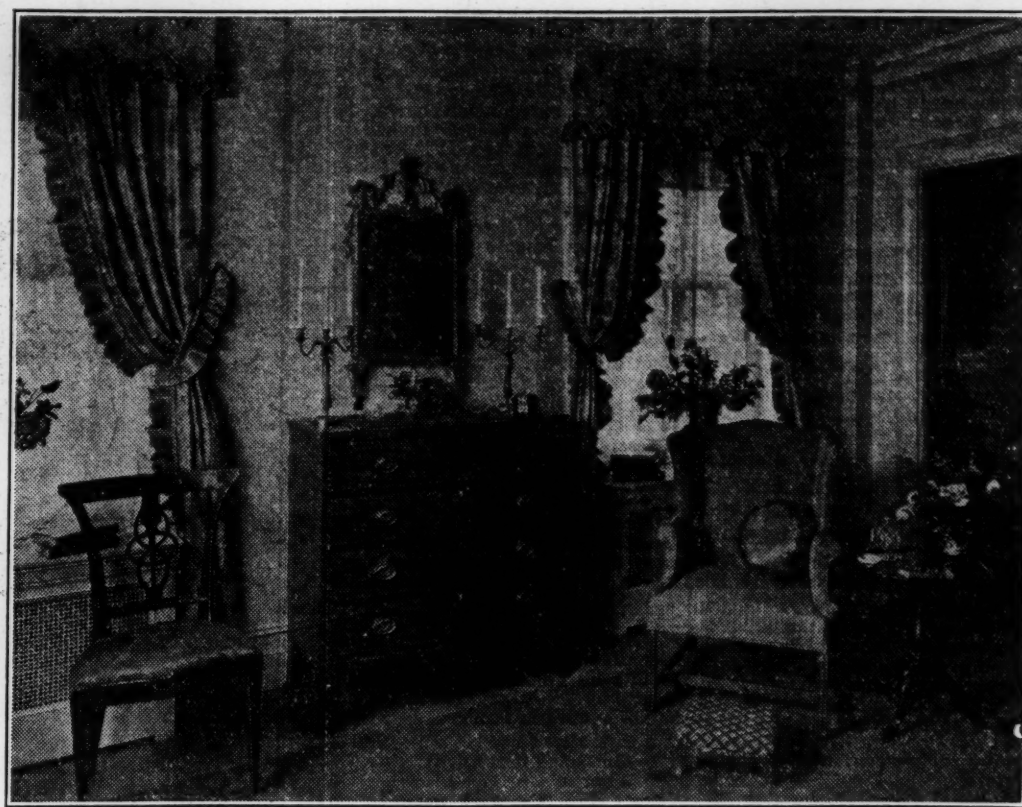
I understand that the two vases—which are both what are known as famille noire of the "Kang Hsi" period and have just been purchased by a prominent Glasgow shipping magnate—were willingly sold recently by a Berlin department store to a Dutch antique dealer for only £10 or \$50.

They are now in the famous collection of Oriental china belonging to Leonard Gow of Dumbartonshire, Scot.

It appears that a well along in years couple, who had lost their money, decided to dispose of their superfluous furniture and bric-a-brac. Included in the belongings which they wished to sell were the two vases, mounted as lamps, which had been presented to them many years ago by a banker friend. They were believed to be of small intrinsic value.

The vase-lamps were sent, to be sold on commission, to the Berlin department store. Here they were actually placed in the modern lamp department at the top of a stairway trodden daily by thousands of customers and marked "cheap." There these remained unregarded for many months.

A customer of the store, who was about to be married had them sent to his apartment on approval but his fiancée declared them "hideous" and they were promptly returned. A married engineer, so the story



Gloria Flink, Decorator

The French walnut furniture in this bedroom has a background of pale pink walls. The curtains are soft green, glazed chintz, flowered in violet, rose, deep green, and yellow, ruffled in violet taffeta. The armchair is covered with the same chintz, while the thick rug is in deep violet.

runs, purchased them two months later but his wife vowed they were an eyesore. She brought them back and exchanged them for a vacuum cleaner.

They remained at the head of the stairs unsold until a few weeks ago when the Dutch antique dealer, visiting the lamp department to make a purchase for his wife, saw them. Attracted partly by the mounts, which he realized were at least 100 years old, he bought the lamps for \$50 and took them to the modest working-class quarter where he lived.

Edgar Worch, a prominent German dealer was later invited to inspect his Dutch acquaintance's stock of antiques which he kept in a room in his flat.

"I noticed at once the two vases, a pair of genuine Famille Noire 'Kang Hsi,'" says Mr. Worch. "I had never seen or dreamed of such examples. They were simply marvelous."

He purchased the vases then and there from the Dutch dealer for £2000 (approximately \$10,000), subsequently selling them to an English dealer at a substantial profit. They are now the proud possession

of Mr. Gow in his Scottish home where their adventures for the time being, at all events, have ended.

I may add that a pair of exquisite ancient Greek vases, which had been converted into épergnes, were purchased not many months ago by an English private collector in an antique shop not far from the British Museum.

The collector could hardly credit his good fortune when the vases, which had also long remained unsold and neglected in the window were offered him for approximately £5—an offer which he eagerly seized.

The vases are not only things of great beauty, but have been proved to have an auction-room value of several thousand pounds sterling.

Many Pictures Tell the Story

A PICTORIAL Handbook of Furniture made in Great Britain and in the American Colonies is the subtitle for the book, "English and American Furniture," by Herbert Cescinsky and George Leland Hunter. It is published by the Dean-Hicks Company of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The compilation of this volume was undertaken by Mr. Cescinsky after the passing of Mr. Hunter, who conceived its plan and collected the photographs for its more than 400

pictures. These illustrate English and American furniture only, examples from both countries being shown on facing or near-by pages. This plan lets the reader see with ease the points of difference or likeness in examples of similar things from the two countries.

Mr. Cescinsky states that he has left out the many present-day adaptations of early styles which Mr. Hunter had planned to include. Yet, two pages seem to show Windsor chairs of the present decade.

Books on old furniture which are made up almost entirely of illustrations seem to be liked best by the public. Usually these works cost from two to four times as much as this. At the much lower price of \$7.50 these 400-odd carefully titled and dated pictures offer the public a good bit for their money.

Only about one-tenth of the book is text, but within that space I regret to notice that Mr. Cescinsky has added to the confusion of names for chairs and desks. I doubt if any good purpose can be served by his trying to place slat-back and banister-back and Windsor chairs as all three in the Windsor class. The distinctions already accepted throughout America may be muddled for ill-informed people by this suggestion, but those who accept it will probably be few.

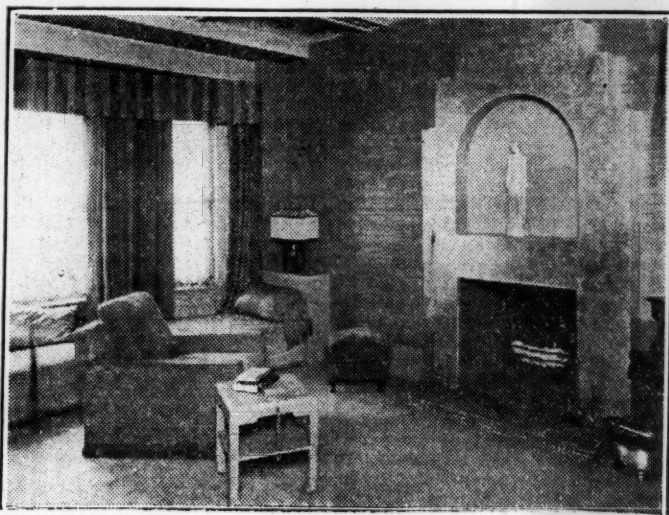
He also attempts to fasten the English term "bureau" onto an American desk. It is true enough that "desk" needs a qualifying adjective to make clear which one of several kinds is meant. Still, it does seem both unwise and useless for him to try to attach the name "bureau" to slant-top desks. Americans apply it to a chest of drawers, as do their dictionary makers. C. G. B.

FOR SALE

Napoleon's Tea Set
Original Set of Eight Pieces. Made of Silver Ware in 1800. Color Silver Du Roi with Coat-of-Arms and Bees in Old Gold. Purchased at Chislehurst Sale. Photo and Price on Request.
H. M. OGILVIE
1222 Insurance Exchange Bldg.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Henry H. Jacobs ANTIQUES

One of the Largest Importers of English Antiques in New England
145 CHARLES ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Early American and English Antiques



Modern Fireplace, architectural in character. The interior of the fireplace is blue and the hearth is in blue mosaic

A Modern Flat in Mayfair

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

ATTEMPTS at originality in the design of twentieth-century furniture fall naturally into two classes. One is based upon, and shows unmistakable reference to, traditional models. Such is much of the work of Ernest Gimson and his followers. The other class betrays a complete and uncompromising break with the past, but examples of this sort are rarer in England than of the other. A grouping of complete and consistent modernism is provided by the suite of rooms, one of which is illustrated. There are no traditional motifs in this sitting-room, unless in the fireplace furnishings, a certain Chinese feeling in the occasional table, and the cabriole feet of the stool. The scheme of decoration as a whole is modern without being founded in the slightest degree on period styles.

This is the Mayfair flat of Miss Dorothy Wilding, and the decorations are by T. Leighton Pearce. The color scheme is principally in tones of blue and silver. An interesting texture is imparted to the walls by the use of silvered Japanese grasscloth, the mantelpiece being in silver foil, which has a brighter, more metallic appearance.

The arched recess which makes a setting for the porcelain figure is in a delicate shade of blue, the hearth and fireplace being in deeper tones of blue mosaic. These tones are repeated in the sunk panels of the ceiling and in the window curtains. The carpet is a gray Axminster, fitted right to the walls, and the chair upholstery is a rich hyacinth blue rep.

The mantelpiece is one of the most interesting features of the flat. It is architectural, in the strictly modern style. Although it strikes a note of austere simplicity, it is rendered

pleasing by its proportions and by the balance between the fireplace and the recess above.

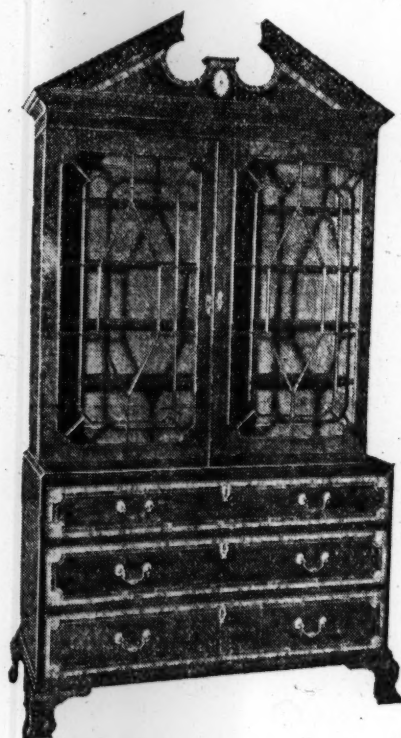
The dining-room, approached from the lounge by wide intercommunicating doors, has the same color scheme and style of treatment, so that the two rooms can be used as one when desirable.

B. ALTMAN & CO.

FIFTH AVENUE 34TH STREET
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7000
NEW YORK

An Antique Bureau Bookcase

Of Fine Old Mahogany and Satinwood



Recently acquired for the Altman collection of Antiques. . . This stately cabinet has infinite charm both of design and proportion.

It is but one of a number of beautiful pieces which are most desirable for practical, as well as decorative purposes. . . Pieces to be cherished for the mellowness they lend to their surroundings.

ANTIQUES
SEVENTH FLOOR

All Wall Decorations
Decorative Moore
Push-Pins
"To Hang Up Things"
10c a Block 3 Sizes 6 Colors All Dealers

INTERIOR DECORATION STUDY AT HOME

Unlimited opportunities in fascinating profession. Our Home Study Course gives full instruction and easy method for practical application. Color harmony, draperies, period and modernistic furniture and all fundamentals. Faculty of leading New York decorators. Send at once for free booklet 16c.

The N. Y. School of Interior Decoration
578 Madison Avenue New York City

Antiques
Jordan Marsh
Company
Boston

Wanted—Old Pictures of
Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore or any large U. S. city, also lithographs of American sailing ships and local motives. No photographs or book pictures wanted.

A. STAINFORTH
59 Beacon Street BOSTON, MASS.

Keep Wires Off the Floor!
The new easy way! A neat job instantly. No damage to woodwork. No tools needed. Set of six colored clips to match your cords, etc.
JUSTRITE
PUSH CLIP
If you like store or hardware dealer cannot supply you, write to JUSTRITE MFG. CO., 3072 Southport Avenue, Chicago.

ANTIQUES with a written guarantee.

ANTIQUES priced most moderately.

In a Recent Shipment

which I have received from abroad were many rare and unusual mirrors from the Queen Anne period down through to the Sheraton period. These are now on display in my galleries together with a choice collection of old English furniture.

LOUIS JOSEPH

14 Newbury Street
BOSTON

almost opposite the Ritz-Carlton

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK



Exceptional Values in XVIII Century French Antiques

One corner of our antique galleries is devoted to the beautiful furniture of unsurpassed artistry that has come down to us from the time of Louis XV, Louis XVI and the Directoire. So luxurious, so elaborate, so unique is the cabinetmaking of this period that it has never been reproduced. The group sketched contains these pieces:

Louis XVI chaise longue in blue toile . . . \$500
Directoire tall cabinet, with marble top . . . 200
Louis XVI night-table with tambour front . . . 100
Louis XVI bronze clock . . . 250

Our French collection also includes:

Louis XVI sofas . . . \$450 and \$500
Louis XV and Louis XVI arm chairs 150 to 200
Louis XV and Louis XVI commodes 200 to 700
Trumeaux . . . 100 to 275

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUES—EIGHTH FLOOR

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

"Conservative of the Future"

Life and Letters of Stuart P. Sherman, by Jacob Zeitlin and Homer Woodbridge. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. \$10.

THERE was a "continuing" air about the work of Stuart Sherman, an effect of growth and progression coupled with one of permanence, that is borne out by what his biographers and editors, Jacob Zeitlin and Homer Woodbridge, have to say in these volumes. As his two friends present his letters in chronological order, with interpretive comments and biographical narrative, they clearly define that impression of continuing and show that Sherman's apparent changes in viewpoint were invariably due to an unusual combination in him of two qualities, an understanding of the past and a sympathy with the present. With justice he was called a "conservative of the future."

Sherman's position among critics is "essentially a median one," his biographers say, "between the conservative and radical wings; more nearly central, perhaps, than that of any of his contemporaries." (Hence, of course, exposed to attack from both sides.)

"This was a result of his background, his training and his temperament." Conservative by New England inheritance and education, radical by Western birth, breeding and experience; conservative by his classical training, radical by his modern curiosity and skepticism and his intense interest in his own time.

Stuart Sherman was born in Iowa in 1881 of Vermont stock. Several boyhood years were spent in California, and one winter in an Arizona mining camp. By the time he was 13 he was back in the ancestral home of Dorset, Vt., where his grandfather Pratt was the village minister, "Arizona Pete," as the boys called him, went to the Dorset village school, then to Troy Conference Academy at Poughkeepsie, then to the high school in Williamstown and to Williams College. By the time he was graduated from college he knew that he wanted to be a teacher of literature. There were three years of graduate work at Harvard, where he came in contact with some strong personalities, none more influential in molding his thought than Irving Babbitt.

From Professor Babbitt Sherman derived a belief in the vital relation between books and life, between literature and the great current of thought. From Babbitt, also, he drew a profound respect for teaching when it is done with all a man's heart, passion and strength.

Sherman first taught at Northwestern University, then at the University of Illinois, where he remained until he gave up teaching in 1924 to become editor of Books, the literary supplement of the New York Herald Tribune. This congenial and richly fertile experience was brought to a sudden end by his passing last year.

As Teacher

Sherman's intense, close-packed life had two main aspects, that of the teacher and that of the critic. It is hard to say which he considered more important. From the early years he threw his copy of Richard Peverell across the classroom because his students failed to be impressed by the idyllic beauty of the meeting between Lucy and Richard, and thence throughout the whole course of his teaching he maintained constant practice his intense conviction that a good teacher's aim is not so much to divulge information as to kindle the emotions and imaginations of his students. It is true that he took great pains to present information in an orderly fashion, but all the time he was deliberately working to "infatuate" his students with the

keen appreciation of nature, they are well worth attention. And the work of several others, as represented in this anthology, shows that there are plenty of men writing good verse in France at present who, though in no way reactionary, are content to work in the main tradition of their art and do not feel the need of the advertisement of a fantastic label.

M. Gérardot de Sermolens's brief biographical notes are, in their concentration of significance, models of what such things should be.

Punk & Wagnalls of New York, publishers of the New Standard Dictionary of the English Language, seem to have forgotten nothing in their endeavor to make a comprehensive the latest edition of this compendium. For the making of the present volume, 512,000 terms were examined, revised or defined. Of these 63,000 were rejected "as dead beyond all hope of revival, as obsolete, as of little or no value and as of such rare or specific use as to be manifestly without the scope of a dictionary designed for practical and popular purposes." This total is in striking contrast to the 304,000 terms included in the first edition, published in 1933. In spite of the rejections, the aim has been kept in view of including all the "live" terms now in use in standard speech and literature. Also, many of the terms used commonly, dialectically or otherwise, in different parts of the English-speaking world have been included. Concerned absorption of French words, the enlargement of geographical terminology and new commercial and industrial terms are some of the sources of new words. The simpler form of spelling has been preferred when two spellings are used by acknowledged authorities. The editors have adopted a conservative simplification of spelling. Differences in use in England and America are noted. The definitions have been prepared by a distinguished list of experts and specialists. Dr. Isaac K. Funk remains the editor-in-chief. Dr. Calvin Thomas is the consulting editor and Dr. Frank Vizetelly the managing editor. Their efforts and those of their collaborators have produced a work which can hardly fail to be serviceable to those who require a dictionary for practical general use.

beauties of literature, in style, speech, melody, logic and power.

"When a man is in love with style, he is already half educated," he wrote. There was another half, reached by penetrating into the emotions and ideas of which a piece of writing is composed. He never forgot that literature and life are parts of the same fiber.

He was dead set against learned journals, philological research, and the usual system of graduate school training. "Shall we go up into a mountain with our students, or set them to burrowing in a gopher's hole?" he fumed. His students bear testimony to the animating influence of his teaching.

As Critic

As a critic he had to withstand more censure. Since he chose to occupy a central position between conservatives and radicals, he wholly satisfied neither. In the beginning he was ostensibly a conservative. His first essays, appearing in The Nation, were "based on a foundation of ideas, buttressed by substantial reading, and with fine chiseling of details." Insisting upon the connection between literature and conduct, he was accused by the radicals of "a fussy

anxiety over morals." It was commonly said in his earlier days that "young writer" was with him inevitably a term of condemnation.

Through these years he used the methods of the radicals against the radicals. Let Puritanism lay off its frock coat and put on khaki, he urged. It is not enough to believe in standards of style and the necessity for the good life; the Old Guard must be willing to work for its business of saving.

The Old Guard, however, withdrew to Olympian heights and refused to rumple its frock coat, and Sherman separated from the right wing of the conservatives. Then Paul Elmer More, most aristocratic of humanists, wrote to congratulate Sherman ironically on his "funambulatory art in walking on a rail fence without falling into anybody's field and with the grace and sprezzato of a sage."

Messrs. Woodbridge and Zeitlin make the point, well sustained, that there was no fundamental inconsistency in Sherman's change. Throughout his whole course he approached literature with gusto, with enjoyment of whatever excellency there was in it. His humanism was democratic, he asked of any phase of culture, "Does this assist the whole body of the people toward the best human life of which they are capable?" Finally he worked out three simple canons for the literary critic. He may ask of a work of art:

1. Is it alive?

2. Am I glad it is alive?

3. Why?

But when his work came to an end he had by no means reached a final, unchangeable plane.

While he was still a student he wrote to his sister, "There is always something in everything anybody says." In one of his last essays he said, "I have learned that patient search usually discovers some refreshing virtue where there has been exhibited any unusual display of energy."

"Treason!" cried his old friends. "Too much philanthropy," scoffed his old enemies. But he continued, "The consistency of great men is in the object that they desire. Strategists of progress try here and there to go back and around when they can't take the City of God by frontal attack."

For a portrait of the man himself the reader must go to the lengthy, detailed and generally judicial account of Professor Zeitlin and Professor Woodbridge, and more particularly to the letters, so playful and affectionate to his mother and sisters; so witty and brimming with allusions when written to literary friends; so robust to those with whom he differed; so wise to his son; so patently characteristic of a man who said in his boyhood, "I have the ambition to be the most widely read man in America."

W. K. R.

STUART P. SHERMAN

Melodists of Two Centuries

Wolfgang Amade Mozart, by Dymley Hussey. New York: Harper, \$2.

Purell, by Henri Dupré. Translated from the French by Catherine Alison Phillips and Agnes Bedford. New York: Knopf, \$2.

ident. In spite of the atmosphere of honest research which the reader feels throughout, there are no cobwebs and no dust in the background. Mr. Hussey has clarified various details. The relations of Mozart and his father are presented in a simple and simplicity. Mozart's wife, the not too sharp-witted Constanze, is neither very bad nor very good in this intelligent version of the composer's career. Nor are the various patrons who helped him at different times extolled or belittled. In short, Mr. Hussey has written a sensible and intriguing book.

The marks of scholarship are plain in the lucid analyses of moot questions and in the excellent chronological table of Mozart's life and works which form an appendix. Well made indices increase the ease with which the volume may be referred to by the student, who will find valuable the full discussions of Mozart's operas and instrumental works.

Dupré's "Purell" presents a rather different aspect. Though the author is a Frenchman, his work owns many of the characteristics generally associated with German writings. Its homeliness, its careful drawing of backgrounds, and its minute dissection of Purcell's many compositions make its appeal primarily scholastic. If the general public will not be drawn to this book, it will nevertheless serve as an ample and accurate book of reference for Purcell and the so-called Golden Age of music in England.

C. S. B.

In Whaling Days

All the Brothers Were Valiant, by Ben Ames Williams. New York: Dutton, \$2.

BEN AMES WILLIAMS is a good story-teller. One of the best stories he ever told was of the seafaring family of Shore, first written ten years ago and now reappearing with none of its savor lost.

All the brothers of the House of Shore were valiant. They were a whaling family, going as boys before the mast, rising inevitably to places of command. In the old New England whaling town the Shores were respected. Men liked to sail under them.

Mr. Williams has told his tale simply, as he tells his material. He has an affection for New England coast towns and a familiarity with the lore of whaling. His ship and his men, all of them so homely and durable except for the dashing Mark, are alive. It is a terse book, to read easily in an evening, even if one takes

time to savor it. Its workmanship is like that of old Aaron Burnham, "driving home each nail with hammer strokes that seemed smooth and effortless, yet sank the nail to the head in an instant."

Scribner announces the Peter Pan edition of the novels, tales and plays of Sir J. M. Barrie in 14 volumes. It will be limited to 10,000 copies, signed by the author and 500 by the publishers. Nearly all the volumes have special prefaces by Sir James which relate how he came to write each book. The text is printed from Granjon. The deckle-edged, laid paper was especially manufactured for this edition and bears in watermark in each page the initials "J. M. B."

Try the Abbott Metal Marker

Which has proven its superiority to thousands. Sent on approval to any one who will use it for one week. Liberal discount to Reading Rooms.

ABBOTT MANUFACTURING CO.

2454-58 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

No Man Is Well Read— if he is ignorant of the BIBLE

Read for Catalogue

Massachusetts Bible Society

41 Bromfield St., Boston

The Old Corner Book Store

50 Bromfield Street

Boston, Mass.

Telephone Liberty 2313

SMITH & McCANCE

5 Ashburton Place, Boston

(Opposite Boston City Club)



EDWIN VALENTINE MITCHELL. Whose Book Shop in Hartford, Conn., is One of the Most Famous in America, is the Author of "Morocco Bound: Adrift Among Books," Just Published by Farrar & Rinehart.

Scapegoat of Confederacy

Jefferson Davis: His Rise and Fall, A Biographical Narrative, by Allen Tate. New York: Minton, Balch, \$3.50.

IT MUST have been a bitter-sweet task that Mr. Tate, a Southerner, set himself in writing the biography of Jefferson Davis, martyr and scapegoat of the Confederacy.

Mr. Tate, it is asserted by those in a position to know, is a poet, and his poet's heart must have been wrung at the sight of the vast futility of the struggle in which his hero played such an important part. He shows us Jefferson Davis as a man who loved to give, Davis held him back. When Lee would have launched an attack upon Washington, Davis held him back. When McClellan was defeated on the Peninsula, and Jackson would have followed the southern victory by a series of hammer blows such as Stonewall Jackson loved to give, Davis held him back.

Politically, the same policy was oddly mixed with haughtiness, an unwillingness to accept advice unless that advice was coated with flattery. He frittered away precious time

defense, when aggressive offense was indicated by all the rules of war and statecraft. Physically brave as the bravest of the men under the command of Lee or Jackson, Jefferson Davis was mentally cautious, too cautious for the good of the cause he represented. When Lee would have launched an attack upon Washington, Davis held him back. When McClellan was defeated on the Peninsula, and Jackson would have followed the southern victory by a series of hammer blows such as Stonewall Jackson loved to give, Davis held him back.

Politically, the same policy was oddly mixed with haughtiness, an unwillingness to accept advice unless that advice was coated with flattery. He frittered away precious time

Like Next-Door Neighbors

The Crooked Apple Tree, by Cornelia Meigs. Boston: Little, Brown, \$2.

CORNELIA MEIGS, writer of exceptional stories for young people, author of "The Trade Wind" and "Clearing Weather," has turned from adventure and history to ordinary happenings in the life of a present-day Mississippi River town. In "The Crooked Apple Tree" she tells of the efforts made to keep a home by Anthony and Jane Whipple, aged respectively 13 and 10, and Nora Carmichael, who lived with them. "And she is all the people who does live with us," said Jane.

Anthony and Jane were orphans, wards of a certain parsimonious State. The Bruce family, who had been their nurse, kept house for them in the inconvenient, dilapidated monstrosity of semi-middle-aged architecture that Mr. Jarvis had been willing to afford for them. Even that seemed unduly expensive to him, and he proposed to distribute the children to one distant relative and another, and let Nora go. That was unendurable. The brother and sister must stay together, and they must have Nora with them. The story is an account of the way in which they brought it to pass.

The scene centers in a crooked apple tree and the ancient dwelling that stood by it, a cabin built by the first settlers of those parts. Still standing stanch and foursquare, the by homestead, gave proof of the soundness and good taste of the early builders. Here Anthony and Jane liked to spend part of their Saturdays, here they used to hold long talks with Matthew Ballantine, who made houses when he had hoped to be a musician, and here they met Jonathan Jarvis, who wanted to be an architect. To the cabin Anthony and his faithful dog Brian were brought one stormy night when they had collided with Newton Thrale's roadster, and there the reconciliation between Jonathan Jarvis, his son, and everybody else took place.

Under the apple tree the children wanted to build a house for Nora, "a house with a gold chimney," where they could live until they grew up without fear of separation. In time, everybody—Matthew the builder, Roger the architect, Jonathan the money-maker, and the eager, planning children—worked together to erect the perfect house—small but

SMITH & McCANCE

Old BOOKS New

Foreign and Domestic Periodicals

LIBRARIES BOUGHT

Established 1885

Speak French

signing commissions for second lieutenants in the army of northern Virginia.

Unlike Lincoln, however, who was beset by enemies in his official family and who, because of this opposition, had two wars to fight, Davis had a loyal cabinet. But Davis seems not to have known how to make the best use of this loyalty.

This book is a step, and a long step, in the direction of filling one of the too much ignored gaps in the history of the United States.

Assyrians of Today

The Assyrians and Their Neighbors, by the Rev. W. A. Wigram, London: G. Bell, 10s. net.

DR. WIGRAM, author of "The Cradle of Mankind" and similar works, is an authority on the countries and peoples of Northern Iraq and the regions beyond, having lived for a considerable period among the Nestorian Christians. The present volume more or less traces the various phases of domination which have occurred in Mesopotamia from the earliest times and the fate of the different races, with special reference to the present-day "Assyrians."

The collection of tribes known now as the "Assyrians" inhabited before the war the hill and neighboring country north and northeast of Mosul, and eventually rising against the Turks, came into touch after many vicissitudes with the British Mesopotamian forces in the later stages of the war.

Dr. Wigram maintains, with certain other authorities on the subject, that these Assyrians are in reality the descendants of the ancient race known by that name, and gives many reasons to uphold this assumption. These reasons are mainly brought out in his chapter on "Assyrian customs." "Many a mountaineer from the Assyrian districts of Taurus and Taurus, when viewed in profile, exactly as if he had stepped down from one of the slabs in the Assyrian galleries of the British Museum . . . and it is asserted that many of the words in most common use nowadays are identical in Assyrian and in Syriac (the present-day tongue of the tribes)."

Christianity first made its appearance in these regions during the Parthian rule, the faith being brought by teachers from Edessa. The local church was eventually made self-governing, with its own Patriarch, bishops, priests and deacons. The tribesmen have staunchly adhered to their faith throughout the ages, and the original Patriarchal House continues to the present time.

Like Next-Door Neighbors

The Crooked Apple Tree, by Cornelia Meigs. Boston: Little, Brown, \$2.

CORNELIA MEIGS, writer of exceptional stories for young people, author of "The Trade Wind" and "Clearing Weather," has turned from adventure and history to ordinary happenings in the life of a present-day Mississippi River town. In "The Crooked Apple Tree" she tells of the efforts made to keep a home by Anthony and Jane Whipple, aged respectively 13 and 10, and Nora Carmichael, who lived with them. "And she is all the people who does live with us," said Jane.

Anthony and Jane were orphans, wards of a certain parsimonious State. The Bruce family, who had been their nurse, kept house for them in the inconvenient, dilapidated monstrosity of semi-middle-aged architecture that Mr. Jarvis had been willing to afford for them. Even that seemed unduly expensive to him, and he proposed to distribute the children to one distant relative and another, and let Nora go. That was unendurable. The brother and sister must stay together, and they must have Nora with them. The story is an account of the way in which they brought it to pass.

The scene centers in a crooked apple tree and the ancient dwelling that stood by it, a cabin built by the first settlers of those parts. Still standing stanch and foursquare, the by homestead, gave proof of the soundness and good taste of the early builders. Here Anthony and Jane liked to spend part of their Saturdays, here they used to hold long talks with Matthew Ballantine, who made houses when he had hoped to be a musician, and here they met Jonathan Jarvis, who wanted to be an architect. To the cabin Anthony and his faithful dog Brian were brought one stormy night when they had collided with Newton Thrale's roadster, and there the reconciliation between Jonathan Jarvis, his son, and everybody else took place.

Under the apple tree the children wanted to build a house for Nora, "a house with a gold chimney," where they could live until they grew up without fear of separation. In time, everybody—Matthew the builder, Roger the architect, Jonathan the money-maker, and the eager, planning children—worked together to erect the perfect house—small but

SMITH & McCANCE

Old BOOKS New

Foreign and Domestic Periodicals

LIBRARIES BOUGHT

Established 1885

Speak French

By Listening to It

Easy the Cortina way! Quick results with the famous Cortina Language Recorder. You SPEAK AND UNDERSTAND FROM THE START. Universally used and endorsed for Cultural, Business and Traveling purposes. ENGLISH courses, also.

Write Today for Booklet K, or call R. D. CORTINA CO., 105 W. 40th St., New York

"Language Specialists for 47 years"

The Christian Science Benevolent Association

Sanatorium

910 BOSTON STREET

CHESTNUT HILL, MASSACHUSETTS

Then He Struck Oil

Long Tree, by Harry Leon Wilson. New York: Cosmopolitan, \$2.50.

WITH the advent of a new novel by Harry Leon Wilson, another milestone along the gentler literary highway is passed. There is a school, if one may call it such, consisting of Mr. Wilson,

Assyrians of Today

The Assyrians and Their Neighbors, by the Rev. W. A. Wigram, London: G. Bell, 10s. net.

DR. WIGRAM, author of "The Cradle of Mankind" and similar works, is an authority on the countries and peoples of Northern Iraq and the regions beyond, having lived for a considerable period among the Nestorian Christians. The present volume more or less traces the various phases of domination which have occurred in Mesopotamia from the earliest times and the fate of the different races, with special reference to the present-day "Assyrians."

The collection of tribes known now as the "Assyrians" inhabited before the war the hill and neighboring country north and northeast of Mosul, and eventually rising against the Turks, came into touch after many vicissitudes with the British Mesopotamian forces in the later stages of the war.

Dr. Wigram maintains, with certain other authorities on the subject, that these Assyrians are in reality the descendants of the ancient race known by that name, and gives many reasons to uphold this assumption. These reasons are mainly brought out in his chapter on "Assyrian customs." "Many a mountaineer from the Assyrian districts of Taurus and Taurus, when viewed in profile, exactly as if he had stepped down from one of the slabs in the Assyrian galleries of the British Museum . . . and it is asserted that many of the words in most common use nowadays are identical in Assyrian and in Syriac (the present-day tongue of the tribes)."

Christianity first made its appearance in these regions during the Parthian rule, the faith being brought by teachers from Edessa. The local church was eventually made self-governing, with its own Patriarch, bishops, priests and deacons. The tribesmen have staunchly adhered to their faith throughout the ages, and the original Patriarchal House continues to the present time.

Like Next-Door Neighbors

The Crooked Apple Tree, by Cornelia Meigs. Boston: Little, Brown, \$2.

CORNELIA MEIGS, writer of exceptional stories for young people, author of "The Trade Wind" and "Clearing Weather," has turned from adventure and history to ordinary happenings in the life of a present-day Mississippi River town. In "The Crooked Apple Tree" she tells of the efforts made to keep a home by Anthony and Jane Whipple, aged respectively 13 and 10, and Nora Carmichael, who lived with them. "And she is all the people who does live with us," said Jane.

Anthony and Jane were orphans, wards of a certain parsimonious State. The Bruce family, who had been their nurse, kept house for them in the inconvenient, dilapidated monstrosity of semi-middle-aged architecture that Mr. Jarvis had been willing to afford for them. Even that seemed unduly expensive to him, and he proposed to distribute the children to one distant relative and another, and let Nora go. That was unendurable. The brother and sister must stay together, and they must have Nora with them. The story is an account of the way in which they brought it to pass.

The scene centers in a crooked apple tree and the ancient dwelling that stood by it, a cabin built by the first settlers of those parts. Still standing stanch and foursquare, the by homestead, gave proof of the soundness and good taste of the early builders. Here Anthony and Jane liked to spend part of their Saturdays, here they used to hold long talks with Matthew Ballantine, who made houses when he had hoped to be a musician, and here they met Jonathan Jarvis, who wanted to be an architect. To the cabin Anthony and his faithful dog Brian were brought one stormy night when they had collided with Newton Thrale's roadster, and there the reconciliation between Jonathan Jarvis, his son, and everybody else took place.

Under the apple tree the children wanted to build a house for Nora, "a house with a gold chimney," where they could live until they grew up without fear of separation. In time, everybody—Matthew the builder, Roger the architect, Jonathan the money-maker, and the eager, planning children—worked together to erect the perfect house—small but

SMITH & McCANCE

Old BOOKS New

Foreign and Domestic Periodicals

LIBRARIES BOUGHT

Established 1885

Speak French

By Listening to It

Easy the Cortina way! Quick results with the famous Cortina Language Recorder. You SPEAK AND UNDERSTAND FROM THE START. Universally used and endorsed for Cultural, Business and Traveling purposes. ENGLISH courses, also.

Write Today for Booklet K, or call R. D. CORTINA CO., 105 W. 40th St., New York

"Language Specialists for 47 years"

The Christian Science Benevolent Association

Sanatorium

910 BOSTON STREET

CHESTNUT HILL, MASSACHUSETTS

Booth Tarkington, Clarence Buddington Kelland and several others, which indefinitely makes an annual contribution to the well-being of the American people. And well-being it is, a sort of oasis in the desert of "modernism." There are these few who it would seem from time immemorial have written the popular books, and, what is more important, have advanced with the times, kept young, beauty fresh and spontaneity sparkling.

"Long Tree" preserves the swinging style and lovable type of character made familiar by Mr. Wilson's earlier books. Here we have Ben Carcross, a cut-throat of Branford, who strikes oil on his ranch; Addie, his wife, and two sisters who are a result of the oil discovery France, period furniture and the St. John Synthes, who are to lead them along the roseate road of culture and "advanced with the times, kept young, beauty fresh and spontaneity sparkling."

Ben finds it necessary, assisted by Whitley, the professor and other strays, to maintain forcibly his own ideas of culture and society. But also, Ben is left in the end to the moody contemplation of fate—and butlers. The story is slight and now and then somewhat incoherent, as though Mr. Wilson found it necessary to fill up 331 pages. Nor will it probably be counted among his best; but it has the familiar simplicity of charm and touches of beauty, an enchanting example being when Ben describes the long tree on his ranch which he has tended from a seedling and centered his deepest affection upon, and which stands as a symbol of Ben and his aspirations.

Webster "A La Mode"

Daniel Webster, by Allan L. Benson. New York: Cosmopolitan, \$3.

DANIEL WEBSTER has by no means been neglected since the appearance of Curtius's "Life," more than half a century ago, but Allan Benson has written a biography which is different from its predecessors in that it is distinctly modern in its treatment. Whether it be considered the superior or even the equal of the interpretative works by Lodge, McCall, McMaster, Kennedy and Bradford is largely a matter of individual taste.

All will agree that this is no learned tome, with copious footnotes and bibliographical references, but rather a popular work filled with anecdotes and quotations. Mr. Benson is apparently not one more self-appointed apostle of the modern gospel of "de-bunking," but he seems to have selected at least some of his material with more thought for its effect than for critical considerations. As a result, not a few of the Websterian legends which have been abandoned long since by historical writers are to be found in these pages.

It must not be supposed, however, that the disreputable tales and the slender legends which have unfortunately clung to Webster's name find any place in this latest life. Neither in-mendoes nor open accusations, both of which have been so often associated with the memory of New England's great son, are repeated. This is unquestionably one of Mr. Benson's strongest recommendations.

The author's judgments of Webster's political theories and actions are frequently "unorthodox," and yet they are, in many cases, far truer than the estimates which have been popularly accepted. This is notably the case with regard to Webster's attitude toward slavery and abolition. Since the days of Whittier and Parker, the statesman's name has borne the onus of an unreasoning odium. Mr. Benson, on the contrary, has given Webster's "middle-of-the-road" conservatism its true name, and has recognized that the Seven of March speech marks the high-water mark of all Websterian political utterances.

There is no attempt to gloss over Webster's defects, whether of private or public life. Perhaps a greater reticence would have been wiser. But the character portrayed is so intensely human that one can understand why even Emerson (who "as so hard to satisfy, and who distrusted him") could not help praising him.

If this book succeeds in arousing a new interest in a man with whom history has not dealt too kindly nor justly, in spite of his great contributions to American political life, it is a worthy work, and we half suspect that this was about all Mr. Benson hoped to do. While not a great biography, "Daniel Webster" will almost certainly find an extensive public; and that is a

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Palestine Remembered

Crusader's Coast, by Edward Thompson. London: Benn, 19s. 6d.

THERE was an element of good fortune in the lot of those men who were sent to Palestine during the war, though the base camp at Kantara was the dreariest waiting room in the world; for here they found themselves taken to the spiritual roots of their civilization. There was an inclination among those whose imaginations had been captured to call themselves "Crusaders" until political considerations forbade the word. The popular national memory did not perhaps go back so far as the days of the Byzantine Empire, when the Greek Orthodox Church disliked the Crusaders as much as the Moslems, but "Crusaders" was a dangerous word. However, there was plenty of peaceful waiting in the Palestine campaign, and the old religious associations had time to grow. It was not long before the Old Testament became the most popular book in the trenches. It was discovered to be the best guidebook ever written.

How many men felt as deeply as Edward Thompson is another matter, but he has written a book which, while it owes its origin and some of its background to the war, rises with the serenity of memory clear above it and must embody the common adding emotion. It is a book which those who knew Palestine in peace or in war will want to read. If the narrative has a certain tedium which may be felt by those who do not know the country, it has also a rare quality as of very high art. Above all it is animated by a profound feeling for the significance of this land, which is entirely free from unpleasant unctuousness.

Mr. Thompson had arrived to find himself among the semblance of an English spring. There were yellow bougainvillee, stock and tiny white marguerites near Ludd, lupins and vetch, trefoil campions, marjoram and poppies. Larks were singing and martins nesting in the old trenches. "The skies were English skies that splattered with rain." One felt in one's heart, and not merely intellectually, the criminal horror of war when one saw men in the meadows and gullies of wild flowers that might have been one's own country.

To Jerusalem, Sharon, Carmel, Damascus and across Galilee Mr. Thompson went, diligently noting the flowers and the changing perimeter of the hills. He stormed Tabor peacefully, having at the end of the war schemes to escape the dreary wait-

ing at Kantara. Near Sychar he saw before the mountains above Nablus the well where Jesus had met the woman.

The potent reverence of memory has, however, tempered any bitterness Mr. Thompson may have felt, and whatever disillusion the exploited shrines of Palestine may have caused him was most mercifully healed by the sight of that land and the breathing of that air.

In 1927 Mr. Thompson was in Syria, and there fell in with a party of young Americans who had planned

to solve the mystery of the Dog River caves under Lebanon. The mystery has defied man from the beginning of history, and Mr. Thompson's party, after the most exciting adventures in the darkness of the subterranean gorges, with the river roaring beside them in its lightless caverns, were also unsuccessful. But they managed to add a few hundred yards of discovery to the record. Now the French have got the caves, and there is talk of an hotel and Dog River parties for tourists! That is the second tragedy of this country, and because of it Mr. Thompson writes this book: the axes are sounding in the forests and Palestine is being "developed." Will the wilderness and solitary place be glad?

V. S. P.



JOHN DEWEY
Whose "The Quest for Certainty," is Published by Minton Balch

Mr. Punch Says It in Rhyme

Interludes of an Editor, by Owen Seaman. London: Constable, 7s. 6d. net.

THE ability to turn out a neat rhyme for an occasion is the principal qualification of a British Post Laureate, as the folk who have expressed dissatisfaction with the present holder of the office say it ought to be, then Sir Owen Seaman is the ideal man. That the rhyme should be able to survive the occasion, and indeed take its place in the history of the period in which it was written, is a correlative test of fitness.

For many years, Sir Owen Seaman has regularly contributed highly topical verses to the pages of Punch, of which he is a distinguished editor, and now, somewhat challengingly, he publishes a selection of them. It is too early, perhaps, to decide whether he withholds the second test as admirably as he fulfills the alleged chief function of laureateship, for we are too near to the generation on whom

the verses have had their original effect. But they assuredly suggest that the ultimate answer will be in the affirmative.

They are dignified and urbane; excellent in craftsmanship and ready in scoring their point. Rarely does the author use a word or phrase that is likely to be outdated. If there is any obscurity in the sentiment of the verses, Sir Owen accompanies his title with an admirably concise prefatory note, and sometimes, as in the case of "Praise of the Tote" and "The Fakers of Odes," he does not hesitate to make it several sentences long. "The Penalties of Greatness," one of his political lampoons, is categorized simply as "thoughts on a trip taken by Lord Melchett (then Sir Alfred Mond) to Ur of the Chaldees"; and that is quite sufficient.

The less subtle pieces need no such explanation at all, and perhaps these are the best. "Broadcasting and the Personal Note" describes a "talk" delivered by the poet over the radio, during which, as he informs the lady

to whom the verses are dedicated, he had an inspiration:

I felt it might be rather jolly
To let you have this message: "Good-night, Molly."

But he didn't dare to. "The minions of the B. B. C. would instantly have gone for me." He is, however, on safer ground in the pages of Punch. So he ends there with "Goodnight, Molly." Elsewhere Sir Owen chaffs "Big Bill" Thompson of Chicago:

And our world will be duller when he is suppressed
With middle West humor gone hopelessly West.

Those who in future generations are curious about the fashions of their predecessors will be better able than we are to judge what truth there is in Mr. Punch's prophecy "To Phyllis Who Has Spoilt Herself." He thinks that the maids of tomorrow, "taught again that a woman's hair is her glory's crown," will marvel how a girl in her senses could sacrifice her bright locks "and the delicate down that bloomed for a charm on her neck's nice nape."

At the close of his delightfully irresponsible volume, Sir Owen Seaman adds three memorial poems, on Swinburne, Meredith and Field-Marshal Earl Haig, as though to show the "straight" poets that he could have played at their own more sober game if that had been his desire.

THOMAS MOULT.

Bible Helps and Stories

The Scofield Reference Bible, New York: Oxford University Press, 4s. The Book of the Bible, New York: Oxford University Press, 1s.

THE useful volume known as the Scofield Reference Bible is made still more helpful to the student and Sunday school teacher through the addition of a Cyclopaedic Concordance. The material contained in the Oxford Helps to the study of the Bible, formerly given in the 47 alphabetical lists, has been rearranged in alphabetical order, so that any subject about which information is required may be quickly found without reference to index or table of contents. The helps are of such a character as to be very useful to any student of the Bible. The publishers believe that the Concordance

adds greatly to the value of the book as a Reference Bible, the usefulness of which has already been proved.

In "The Book of the Bible," Dr. John W. Flinn has selected from the Bible its fundamental stories for the use of children. While the stories appear in the language of the King James Version, they are elaborated and made understandable to the young student of the Scriptures through careful explanation and illustration. An inspiring Foreword by Prof. William Lyon Phelps sets forth the incalculable value of knowledge of the Scriptures. This volume has several attractive illustrations in color, reproductions from oil paintings of much merit. It will be found a valuable condensation of the Bible since it emphasizes the more important teachings. A. F. G.

A "MONITOR" FAVORITE RETURNS—
A novel refreshingly different!

ANASTASIA ARRIVES

By ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

Anastasia ruled the kitchen—and also the hearts of the house. Here is a delightful story of a real Negro character. Every Monitor reader will want to own this delightful and cleverly illustrated book.

\$1.50. Postpaid, \$1.60

GEORGE SULLY & CO., Inc.
114 East 25th St., New York



Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Tonsorial and Literary Art

A SIMPLE test has occurred to us for distinguishing at sight the artist from the craftsman. We shall share the secret with the world. The craftsman, we have observed, uses silk; the artist always needs a haircut. Of course this test applies only to men. Soon, possibly, it will be applicable to women as well.

Some will say that this is no discovery; that artists and football players have always been marked by their long hair. These protesters are clearly out of order, and their remarks are immaterial, irrelevant and frivolous. The condition they describe belonged to a bygone age. We remember the age very well; but we have gone on observing since then.

Here are some of the things we have observed: Formerly it was difficult to know when you saw a man with long hair, whether he was a football player, an aspirant actor, the title of artist, or an actual artist. The real artist, of course, has never thought about his hair until his wife led him to the barber. But today, the football player is close-cropped, and the near-artist thinks it more artistic to look like a player in a jazz band than like a dandy. So that young man—or man who stays young—has his locks trimmed round the edges and slicked down with stamb. Thus matters have been made simple for the observer.

Not so simple, either. They are complicated by a social factor. In that former age a gentleman was careful to have his hair trimmed often. That distinguished him. Unfortunately, persons of the baser sort eventually observed this. According to their nature, they imitated it. Thus confusion arose. It was no longer possible to tell a gentleman at sight. But a gentleman is never at a loss.

This problem, like all social questions, was solved by the upper class. Englishmen today wear their hair a little too long. As the lower orders always take a long time to discover such changes, the situation is saved for the present. It is again possible to know from the length of a man's hair whether one should allow him to talk with one in a Pullman car.

At first glance, this solution may seem to leave us with another problem: How is one to know a gentleman from an artist? But this difficulty is only apparent. For whereas the artist wears his hair a little too long—just enough to make it look correctly sloppy, like a well-tailored English suit of clothes—the artist's hair is much too long. Thus the castles, to the discerning eye, are easily distinguishable.

If the gentleman happens also to be a busy man, so that he forgets his haircut for longer than he intended, there develops a certain class fusion—or at least an alliance. For when the patrician adds to his natural indifference to appearances, an actual forgetfulness due to preoccupation with more important matters, he thereby aligns himself to a degree with the artist.

With the tenth anniversary number of The London Mercury comes (from Longmans) the new volume, edited by J. C. Squire. The periodical celebrates its birthday by appearing in a deep blue cover, but promises with the next number to revert to its ordinary hue. The Story Book is notable for an introduction in which J. B. Priestley delivers, with a fine British forthrightness, a broadside on modern fiction. At one extreme he finds the machine-made fiction, "which seems to have as little to do with individual creative effort as the manufacture of cheap motor cars." At the other extreme is "the fiction of the fantastic cities and coterie, those very advanced authors—they always live in Paris—who having left ordinary decency far behind are now

busy steering clear of intelligibility, which is perhaps something for which we may be thankful."

The London Mercury, Mr. Priestley remarks, has never touched either of these extremes. But between the extremes he finds a wide space, with "ample room for all honest men of letters to play." Certainly there is variety in these stories. They range from George Moore to Sherwood Anderson, and from Abu Nadjar to Virginia Woolf.

Who would have believed that a Doubleday Doran blurb could contain this: "The critics have refurbished the old adjectives 'beauty,'

'power' and 'magic' in their enthusiasm."

Doubleday Doran have done another thing that surprises us. For the American edition of Sir Philip Sassoon's "The Third Road," they provide an introduction by Thornton Wilder. Now Sir Philip Sassoon was for five years British Undersecretary of State for Air. His book—reviewed in these columns July 31—is the story of his 17,000-mile flight to Egypt and back.

Why was an introduction to the American edition thought necessary? And why was Thornton Wilder chosen to write it? It is because the Bridge of San Luis Rey collapsed and the Iris II didn't? The introduction itself doesn't help us. Wilder talks of Tchekhov and Cezanne, Sophocles and Shakespeare, Raphael and Beethoven. He speaks of "science in her vulgar moments and fiction in her more pretentious." Why not pretentiousness? You see, there's no title to the questions raised by this title.

A Girl's Book for Adults

Carmella Commands, by Walter S. Ball. New York: Harper, 32.

THE winner of the \$2000 Harper-American Girl prize contest seems more suitable for adults than for girls. "Carmella Commands" deals with real problems—those of Americanization and the clash between the old and the new. It is a story of a girl who comes to America with her father and mother, and who must learn to live in the Little Italy of a large city, and it contains in the person of its chief character a really vital figure. These are its conspicuous merits, and they are substantial ones. Whether in juvenile or adult fiction, in this particular instance the book is consistently grown-up in its point of view.

The story is that of Carmella Colletta, English-speaking child of Italian-speaking parents. Carmella interprets the new world of America to her father and mother, she overrules them when they attempt Old World ways, she dominates her neighborhood, and carries on her defiant young shoulders the responsibility of the social and financial advancement of her family. She takes lunch with a society woman, she tells what is wrong with the social settlement, she pros her father into financial adventures. Everything and everyone that Carmella touches profits by the contact, provided she is allowed to have her way. She is, without doubt, an interesting young person.

That Carmella plays truant from school almost as freely as she wishes, that she is impudent, profane and untruthful, that she looks up to the neighborhood bootlegger as the acme of business progress and respectability—all this is not likely to endear the book to parents selecting suitable reading matter for their young daughters. An adult reader recognizes the honest realism of Mr. Ball's

writing and the immobility of the problems he presents. Such a reader, however, too, will be struck by the shrewd groping of Carmella through a maze of half-comprehended conventions to some faint, slowly achieved realization of what is good, better and best in American living.

The American-born girl who sits across the aisle in school from some Carmella might find her book brought to understand her neighbor, but, frankly, the problems of the foreign home in America are pretty difficult for young people to grasp. They can hardly be expected to understand the pathos of an Italian-speaking mother who sees her brood separated from her by the barrier of a strange tongue. They are much more likely to perceive that Carmella manages her parents, and congratulate her for it.

Mr. Ball is in sympathy with both generations; able at any rate to get the point of view of both. He has a lesson to teach, to the effect that the English language in a measure presents the key to the situation. Even when the new language is learned there will be a wide divergence in ideals and manners, but Mr. Ball is inclined to think that some of the old country ways are worth preserving; for instance, in the matter of parental control.

Field of Honor, by Donn Byrne. New York: Century, \$2.50.

THIS last and perhaps most valuable—from the standpoint of mankind in general—novel by Donn Byrne is a potent exposition of the futility of warfare. The book is a novel in name only. The plot consists merely of the alternate separation and reunion of the hero and his wife, who are important only in so far as they provide a standard of normal upright manhood and womanhood whereby to measure the prominent characters of the Napoleonic period.

For the rest we live intimately though briefly in the private mentalities of Lord Castlereagh, Canning, Fox, Pitt the Younger, Nelson, Emma Hamilton, the Iron Duke, Jack Tar, Tommy Atkins, the country yokel, the warm-hearted, meteoric Bonaparte and his family, his officers and men, and the great literary figures of the day—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Byron and so on.

Perhaps the book has not the sheer radiant beauty of "Messer Marco Polo," the glamour of Byron's Irish stories, nor the more popular appeal of "Crusade," but it has, also, fine literary value, historical sweep and color, accuracy and intimacy of detail.

In the scope of Donn Byrne's last book we get a glimpse of the rapidly developing world-consciousness that assuredly must ultimate in the brotherhood of all mankind.

Hohenzollerns All

The Hohenzollerns, by Herbert Eulenberg. New York: Century, 34.

PROBABLY no other personages of high degree have provided so fine a target for ridicule or sent our contemporaries into such rounds of mirth as the stately Hohenzollerns. All today's concentrated contempt for military arrogance, for imperialistic ambition, for pretensions to divine right is let loose upon the helmeted heads of the ill-starred rulers of the northern Germans. Popular imagination likes to picture them as boastful saber rattlers, buttoned up in showy uniforms, boorish in manner, perpetually marshaling their myrmidons for a durburch through their neighbors' property.

Whatever basis there may be for this unenviable reputation, the popular impression will not be appreciably changed by the realistic touch which Herr Eulenberg has applied to this highly colored portrait gallery of the dynasty. But public opinion, which usually flatters itself with possessing a modicum of fairness and sound judgment, was never distinguished for its historical accuracy, and it must be admitted, in justice to the 21 rulers who came within the designation of Hohenzollern, that, however good or bad they may have been, they are judged today very largely by the somewhat erratic and irresponsible conduct of the ruler who stands number 21 on the list.

The Title of Kaiser

It may be worth recalling that the grandiose title of "Kaiser" was not borne by all the Hohenzollerns. The first to assume it was the benign veteran William I—almost within living memory—and then only at Bismarck's behest. And so far from desiring the honor and the enlarged dominion it implied, William reluctantly placed the coping stone on the chancellor's political masterpiece with the words: "How can my Prussian heart hear to see the kingly title which has attained and accomplished so much, give place to the title of 'Kaiser,' which for centuries has been at enmity with Prussia?"

For three-quarters of their history

(from 1372 to 1701), the Hohenzollerns, whatever their personal dispositions may have been, were merely princelings of small account on the great, flat, barren tract of Brandenburg, with a population of up to 1,500,000 peasant farmers to exploit and to protect from the constantly threatening dangers from a quarrelsome Europe.

They began to emerge from insignificance when Frederick William, "The Great Elector," toward the end of that period, imitating as best he could the military and diplomatic methods of his greater neighbor, Louis XIV of France, raised a sizable army and in one way and another contrived to give Brandenburg and the Hohenzollerns a place in the calculations of the powers. His son became King of Prussia, but it was not until the time of his illustrious grandson, Frederick the Great, that a Hohenzollern could rattle a saber with reasonable expectation that Europe would take serious notice of the event.

Frederick the Great

Frederick undoubtedly showed a propensity for overweening ambition, as Poland and Silesia found to their cost. But he was no boor. He waged war for many years without getting his country into debt, and even then on several occasions magnanimously remitted debts and taxes in conquered territory—feats that are looked upon with much respect nowadays. And he encouraged genuine art and letters to an extent that political leaders in enlightened democracies of today would scarcely dream of doing.

Whatever glory he won for Prussia was promptly obliterated when France, under the Corsican conqueror, took up the imperialistic strain, and it was revived only when the popular veteran William I—close facsimile of Hindenburg in looks, temperament and in the fatherly aspect as head of the family of the nation—found himself unwilling leader of a federated empire.

From the intimate glimpses that Herr Eulenberg gives of each of the rulers, it is sufficiently plain that the monarch's lot—like the policeman's—is "not a happy one." He is less responsible than most men for being where he is, and, once immured in history, less tolerantly viewed for all his difficult and conspicuous position. It is commonly overlooked that, in his own sphere and according to his own lights, the monarch is good or less good, much as other men are. The Hohenzollerns are no worse than other dynasties, and a considerable improvement on some. Certainly the failings of William II, who appears to have had little actual political control, are his own affair and cannot reflect upon the reputations of his predecessors.

Herr Eulenberg's pen portraits, after the manner of modern biographies, run a good deal to what can only be called court scandal. The author virtually admits the blemish, apologizes for it, and bemoans the fact that, without it, a book of this historical nature would not be read. It is not quite the thing to show any sympathy for those he is discussing. But there is a German thoroughness of scholarship and a high quality of literary craftsmanship about the volume that come as a pleasant change from the dull and superficial cleanness of much biographical literature today.

North American Review at half price!

This partial list of the interesting and important contributions in the November issue will whet your curiosity:

What Next in America—in which John J. Raskob predicts a universal five-day week with more widespread prosperity.

The Inefficiency of Science—Gilbert K. Chesterton derides with biting humor the science which claims to guide the life of modern man.

Education for Spinsterhood—Henry W. Carey shows that college women are not marrying and bearing children.

When I Was Mayor—sidelights on prohibition, by Jay E. House.

What Makes a Child Bright—Home or Heredity—Barbara Stoddard Burks upsets the doctrines of the behaviorists.

The Roughneck of Congress—a personality sketch of La Guardia, by Ray T. Tucker.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, international humanitarian and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, points out perils and promises in the great drive against war.

From Glider to Autogiro—by Juan de la Cierva. The life story of the most astonishing figure in aviation since the Wright Brothers.

Our Ugly Cities—by Gutzon Borglum, world famous sculptor, who pleads for true civilization in America, of which the test is artistic expression.

5 Months for \$1.00

You can subscribe to this magazine for the next five issues for \$1.00 if you mail in that amount and the attached coupon before Nov. 21st. For five months you will enjoy its authoritative opinion, its brilliant fiction, its review of world events, its discussion of national and international issues and personalities.

THIS FORM IS WORTH ONE DOLLAR TO YOU

Tear off and mail now

North American Review
9 East 37th Street, New York City
For the enclosed one dollar (half the news stand price) enter my subscription for five months.

Name

Address

City..... State.....

C. S. M. 10-30-29

Canadian price.....\$1.25

Foreign price.....\$1.50

Tradition and the Greeks

The Way of the Greeks, by F. R. Earp. London: Oxford University Press, 8s. 6d. net. New York: American Branch.

PROFESSOR EARP'S study of Greek culture is not a very long book, and makes no claim to completeness. Its author, in fact, refers to it as "a handful of sketches"; but the modesty of that phrase is excessive. For his survey, if incomplete, is comprehensive. Laws and customs, religion and morals, art, literature and language all come within his purview, and he has packed a vast deal of food for consideration into a little space. Moreover, if each of his chapters can stand by itself, all are bound together by continuity of thesis and consistency of attitude.

Professor Earp begins by stating a paradox. "We know," he says, "that the Greeks were bold innovators, the rapidity of their progress proves it, but when we fix our eyes not on the results of their work, but on their method of working, we discern at first-sight not boldness, but caution, even timidity, and meticulous following of tradition. This paradox deserves examination." He proceeds to examine it by a careful inquiry into what, precisely, was the value and function of tradition in Greek culture.

But first he must clear the ground. His predecessors, he maintains, have been too apt to view their subject in the light of modern preconceptions. What, for instance, they praise or blame in Greek literature is what they would praise or blame in modern literature, or at any rate in literature since the Middle Ages. But this precludes a right understanding of the classical mentality. It is necessary, so to speak, to think in Greek, to attempt an accurate estimate of purely Hellenic values. This thesis leads him to a close and original study of texts—to the exclusion, so far as is possible, of later commentary—and to an investigation of

the meanings and connotations of words dissociated from ideas which did not exist when they were in currency.

It is a task for which Professor Earp, who has to his credit the achievement of having translated Herodotus into vernacular English, is well fitted; and he contrives to perform it in a way intelligible even to those who have no or little Greek. Indeed, one great charm of his book is that, while it deserves the serious attention of scholars, it is so readable that it is a way intelligible even to those who have no or little Greek. Indeed, one great charm of his book is that, while it deserves the serious attention of scholars, it is so readable that it is a way intelligible even to those who have no or little Greek.

Macmillan is republishing this fall, in a revised edition with illustrations, a number of titles in its New Pocket Classics series. Eleven of these small volumes have been received, including Selections from the Old Testament and various works of Shakespeare, Browning, Coleridge, Scott, Arnold, George Eliot, Stevenson, Irving, Longfellow, Whittier and Lowell.

Earn Money Establish a Circulating Library

own home or any convenient location. Easy financing, dignified, literary enterprise. Become part of chain of National Circulating Libraries. We furnish complete directions, record cards, forms, book reviews, letterheads, advertising material, special plans, nothing for you to study. Every step made clear. Books furnished at wholesale prices if desired. Write today for free booklet. Memberships are limited. Address National Association of Circulating Libraries, Inc., Dept. 910, 151 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.

A CATALOGUE OF
RARE FIRST EDITIONS
of BARRIE, GALSWORTHY, SHAW,
WELLS and Other Modern Authors
Editions of luxe, etc., will be sent
on application to
WM. DAWSON & SONS Ltd.
TRADE BOOK
Cannon House, London, E. C. 4, England

THE HOME FORUM

Of Light

THERE is not a hidden glen among the lost hills," says Fiona McLeod, "there is not a city unvisited where there is not a city swathed in smoke and drowned in many clamours, where light is not a continual miracle." It is more than that. It is the symbol of life and order and activity and blessedness to men. In all ages it has meant the destruction of chaos, the annihilation of the deeds of darkness, the withdrawal of doubt and despair, the heralding of law and goodness. Wherever men have recognized and blessed the first faint spear of light thrust in against their mental or physical gloom, they have taken their place in the everlasting ascent.

It is not by chance that the Bible opens and closes upon the thought of light; not by chance that we learn first that the presence of God brought light "upon the face of the waters"; not by chance that we close the book on the record of the Holy City, lit with eternal day because the glory of God lightens it. All through this account of progressive revelation, the thought of light, the symbol of light, is inseparable from the unfolding knowledge of the Most High. "And God said, 'Let there be light.'" That is the first word recorded for us. "And there was light." Thus according to Genesis begins the knowledge of men of the ways of God. We may trace that light through all its deepening splendor, through all the gradual awakening of men to apprehend it, to the final vision of John: "And they need no candle, neither light of the sun, for the Lord God giveth them light."

We know, each within his own heart, what we mean by that word, light, but we have all one symbol for it in the material world—a glow—a radiance in which and by which things become comprehensible to us; the faces of friends, the flight of a bird, April's apple bloom. The sun is our sign by day. How he throws out his advance guard of crystal and rose, how the very hope of his coming thins out the shadows under the hills, how the faintest shimmering of his spears sets a pale shimmer on the impenetrable waters. Darkness was, and is not! Like the waves of a mighty sea the swift radiance spreads and deepens. More and more bright. Then, in glory above the encircling dunes, the golden arcosity itself, aloft and triumphant! "It is day," we cry, and children run to school, and the good homely smoke of household fires curls softly up toward the blue.

So through the day, past noon with its white intensity to the harvested loveliness of sundown. How we have stood tip-toe to catch the last gleam of those great gold sails overhead on the horizon; how we have loved to follow it in thought, that slow recession of day, as Sharp follows it: "The sudden night comes to the shore of the Mediterranean while the rose of the west yet flames against the Cornish headlands," he says, "The Sicilian wave is dark while the long

green billow, washing over Lyonsese, is still a wandering fire under cloudy banks of amethyst. And, in turn, shadow has come out of the sea upon Wales and fallen upon the upland water courses from the norland fells, while, in the Gaelic isles, purple and gold cloths are still piled deep upon the fiery threshold of the sunset; and when the last isles themselves are like velvet-dark barques afloat in a universe of opal and pale yellow and faint crimson, a radiant sun still blooms like a flower of fire among the white pinnacles of wandering berg and the everlasting walls of ice."

Yet the sun withdrawn from the familiar world, there is no dearth of type and symbol of the light that knows no wane. The out-of-doors slips softly into new beauty after the rising of the moon, ten thousand thousand stars attend her coming, every white wall, every road and pool, every river and open stream, every dewy field, catches and reflects this later light. The night moth shadows the wall, the soft-crying bat wheels above his own wraith on the white road, the moonbeams gather a tender silver than ever the day bestowed. The apple trees, scented and lit, glow with bloom under the moon, wear now a coronal of stars. The poplars that caught the first heralds of dawn now rock the crescent moon to anchor. Very white is the moonlight, very lovely the starshine!

Perhaps it was because the out-of-doors witnessed to the infinity of light that men set themselves to lighten the darkness that gathers within walls. So rushlight and candle have illumined loved faces long after the daylight faded; lamplight has glowed on wall and book; nightlights have raised their small flames by little beds, witnesses, the night long, to love and watchful care.

In the street and at every corner in the darkening town the friendly glow of the gas lamp has replaced link-boy and swung lantern. Now the gas lamp itself lingers only in outlying fastnesses, and electric globes emulate the very heart of noon. Let not the gas lamp, with the sweet service and robust geniality that set it burning, disappear too soon. The lamplighter has been so long our friend.

In the nineteenth century, Monet, the painter of light, set down his parables. With him we have learned to see, not so much the object itself, as the effect of light upon the object—breathless noon upon an ancient bridge, autumn and winter loveliness upon the same hayrick, spring on quickening meadow, the light on moonlight dawn and midday over the same deep waters. We are turning away from things to the light which makes them what they are. We are growing more sensitive every day to the gradations we once took for granted. The light, the deepening awareness which strengthens the consciousness of light within ourselves, hastens the recognition of that hour which has been promised: "And the sun shall be no more; the light by day; neither for brightening shall the moon give light unto thee; but the Lord shall be unto thee an everlasting light, and thy God thy glory." D. T.

Orchestral

In trim black uniform he sits before his door. Playing last movements of the Autumn symphony. He does not sleep, at least the faintest. Perhaps a fellow-wielder of the tiny bow relieves him—Skilled players wait beneath each bush—And so the melody diminishes—increases.

Today a band of minstrels, attracted by the harmony, Paused in their journeying to call "Who loads?" Then volunteered some solos, obligatos; Oh, still the man-made music for awhile And listen to the cricket orchestra, the feathered choir!

CAROLINE LAWRENCE DIER.

September in Cape Colony

(Breyde Valley)

Winter has gone. With a vigorous hand grip, given in bluff sincerity, he bade farewell last week. For the space of several days rude Boreas held sway, scattering adventurous blossoms that were over-hasty in their eagerness to usher in the spring. Jupiter Pluvius, too, showed himself, with his watery can, broadcasting spangled showers over field and garden—a parting blessing to the farmer. A light fall of snow on a distant mountain peak completed the benediction. Trees stood bare and leafless, with twigs etched in lace design against a somber sky.

But that was last week. And a week in this southern land of sunshine is a long time where climate or season is concerned. September, with its sapphire skies, has arrived, linked arm-in-arm with spring. It seems to have come suddenly in a night and quietly like a smile. Today, orchards are foaming with blossoms whose delicate scent delights the air. Oak and poplar are veiled in singing green. The veld is rejoicing in a riot of colors with flowers that would be counted rare in northern climes. Insect youth are on the wing, eager to taste the freshly distilled juice in new-born bloom. The tilted juke in new-born bloom. The feathered tribe has commenced to build its summer home. Like primitive fire-worshippers, small bands of sparrows hark the return of light and warmth to the earth in noisy but joyful chorus that rings in the radiance of a cloudless morning. Swallows flash through the glorious sunshine. The whole world is wrapped in a tender haze. There are joy and music without stint everywhere in nature, for

"The year's at the Spring."

NEVER-CEASING activity, vivid with color as the Indian sky at sunset, makes of the streets of Jaipur a true epitome of the many-hued life of the East. Of all Indian cities, indeed of all cities of that vast kaleidoscopic spectacle that awaits the traveler "east of Suez," none is more typical than Jaipur. None offers a greater contrast to Europe and thus delights the western wanderer, and few reveal less change from the days when the worlds either side of Suez were to all intents and purpose two separate and distinct worlds having little in common with each other. Jaipur, capital of a native state, heart and essence of storied Rajputana, is the East as it was yesterday, unreal as a lunar rainbow, fantastic as an extravaganza, vivid as a tropical dawn.

European and their motorcars are even yet rare in the streets of Jaipur, absent altogether except during the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

Kaleidoscopic Jaipur

NEVER-CEASING activity, vivid with color as the Indian sky at sunset, makes of the streets of Jaipur a true epitome of the many-hued life of the East. Of all Indian cities, indeed of all cities of that vast kaleidoscopic spectacle that awaits the traveler "east of Suez," none is more typical than Jaipur. None offers a greater contrast to Europe and thus delights the western wanderer, and few reveal less change from the days when the worlds either side of Suez were to all intents and purpose two separate and distinct worlds having little in common with each other. Jaipur, capital of a native state, heart and essence of storied Rajputana, is the East as it was yesterday, unreal as a lunar rainbow, fantastic as an extravaganza, vivid as a tropical dawn.

European and their motorcars are even yet rare in the streets of Jaipur, absent altogether except during the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

bulk bears a brilliantly adorned "howdah" through the many-hued medley of traffic in the colorful streets of Jaipur. In this exotic capital little or nothing of Occidental atmosphere yet discovers itself. Camels and elephants, bullock carts and laden donkeys, natives adorned each in different raiment and as much color as economic considerations will permit, women bedecked in tinkling collections of silverware, cattle wandering undisturbed, priests in yellow robes, Moslems in brilliant turbans, everything that is of India and nowhere else fills the highways and byways. Monkeys scamper about the ruins of old temples and even over the roofs in the principal streets, peacocks strut proudly and fearlessly about adjoining gardens, and bright-plumaged birds flash through the heavy foliage. At night the scream of the peacock and the trumpeting of the

ing the brief tourist season in winter. On the other hand the native vehicle of every description is as ubiquitous as the "riksha" on the Shanghai Bund. The visitor finds to his amusement that there are four classes of public conveyances with four different tariffs, each very small. Three classes are horse-drawn gharries, varying from the first-class, much adorned, draped in many colors, drawn by a gorgeously bedecked and well-fed beast, to third-class which is simplicity itself. The fourth-class vehicle is a strange chariot-like conveyance drawn with leisurely tranquillity by a couple of white steers. For something less than a penny of English money one might spend most of the day in this reminder of the epoch of the Moguls. Outstanding among many sorts of private vehicles is the ox-cart behind whose red curtains some upper caste Indian woman conceals herself. Occasionally a placid elephant of huge

In the Theater World—Art, News and Comment

In New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

SURELY, by now the New York public must have formulated its own opinion about the provocative, ubiquitous modernists, those ill-matched leaders of twentieth-century art that arise so spontaneously in Paris, and practically nowhere else. If the Fifty-seventh Street gallery-goer is still undecided about his feelings in these delicate matters, it is through no fault of those Manhattan avances and dealers who continue to promote the interests of modern art with increasing fervor. By now, it would appear that these Old World leaders of the new art are very much old friends. The novelty of the attack is gone these several seasons. Practically clinching the issue for the moment is yet another comprehensive showing of "Matisse et al" brought forward, this time at the Reinhardt Galleries. This third October gathering of the modernists contains some 70 well-selected items freshly culled from the Paris marts, and bearing special emphasis on Modigliani, who happens to be the latest importation set down for intensive championing and publicizing.

Modigliani is something of a problem to explain to those who still consider art from the representational standpoint. Today, when inventiveness of form and treatment is the issue at stake, the literally inclined has to do a lot of uphill sledding in order to get anywhere at all with all these newly minted modernists. Yet, looking at the handsome decoration "Rain in the Jungle" by Henri Rousseau (the Douanier) in the Reinhardt collection, a work that probably caused the painter's contemporaries to take special umbrage, it is hard to imagine that it could ever have been other than acceptable and appealing. It seems today such a simple exercise in form and color.

Amusing, whimsical. But, for my part, the Reinhardt exhibition offers an exhilarating excursion among the men of the moment who are boldly concerning themselves with images and inventions of a new order. What if Dufy's water colors do not look like everyday Paris? Are they not amusing arrangements of lines and color areas, whipped together with a brush stroke that is as pulsating as the beat of some modern dance tune? And then the delicate phantasies that Marie Laurencin turns out in praise of pastel tinted maidens, are they not whimsical enough and sufficiently dainty to evoke high praise by fastidious seekers after the rarer aspects of beauty? Picasso's handsome "Fanny" that has the place of honor, takes a little more doing to understand. The time-honored theme of Pierrot & Co. must be felt to appreciate the curiously unreal, rather unruly study that this painter has achieved, with its streaks of pink and blue spread up and down the mime's rigidly outlined person. It is full of that special license that belongs to poets and painters who delight in abstractions in the face of a world of hard and sober facts.

Redon and Utrillo
Redon's "Dans Les Reves" is another but more tenderly constructed bit of imagery, glowing with color like some half-mystical bouquet of exotic blooms. There are landscapes by Utrillo, metallic like strung beads and as similar; a Matisse study of a dancer quickly sensed with pliant brushes; several interesting studies by Fautou, with their delicate yet wiry outlines; figure pieces by Pascin cast in his regular mode, yet softly iridescent and admirably sustained; heads by Derain, brief yet effectively handled; drawings by Segonzac, tense as whipcracks, done with vigor and several small items in color by the romantically inclined Dufresne. Gromaire, a newcomer to New York exhibitions, is here, too, and, judging from the sturdy way he has of applying color, I am inclined to think that he will be well treated, from now on.

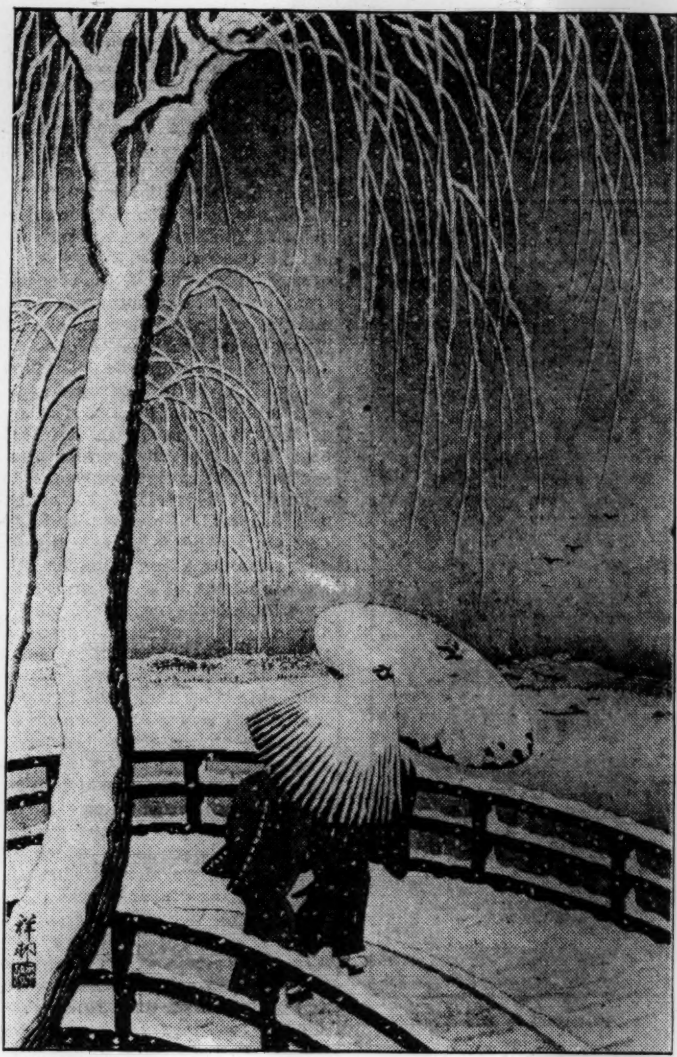
James McBeys' Paintings
The exhibitions are multiplying rapidly throughout the town. The Knoedler Galleries are showing a group of portraits painted by James McBeys, the well-known etcher. This is the first time his portrait work has been exhibited in America. The canvases range over a number of years and show him thoroughly equipped to execute likenesses for general family consumption, since all his people look very much as they were well "caught." He works with ease and often pictorial distinction, yet, taken by and large, the exhibition cannot be said to enhance his reputation to any degree. One of his most becoming canvases is quite in the style that Amrose McBeys carried to such happy conclusions, yet wanting that gifted painter's special verve and feeling.

The Grand Central Galleries have started a new series of one-man exhibits. Ernest Pekotko shows 11 murals designed for a large hallway in a Pasadena residence. They have been carried out in a cool scheme of greens and grays, showing the environs of a French chateau, with its stately alleys and pools and pleasures. The artist has kept his surfaces subdued and softly elegant, fit to grace a fine house and to form a tapestry background for stately entertaining. At the same galleries are Charles Pizer's paintings of great beauty of blossoms, redolent through the seasons, from early magnolias to midwinter poinsettias.

Francis Dodd's Etchings
The Kennedy Galleries are showing a large group of etchings by Francis Dodd, the well-known English etcher and brother-in-law of Mairhead Bone. This is Mr. Dodd's first one-man show in New York and it bears out his reputation of a print maker of parts. He divides his time between portrait and figure and architectural subjects, the latter department affording him his best opportunities for outstanding designs. His "Bologna" is one of those finely tempered renderings of picturesque architecture that the English school of etchers handles so splendidly. His figure plates, while wanting little in drawing or technical treatment, have a rather Victorian stolidity about them that puts them somewhat be-

low his other works in final ranking. A large group of Frank W. Benson's etchings, drypoint and drawings, largely in trial proof state, fill a gallery at this same establishment, making a tour of this room a constant delight. The world of wild birds comes freshly to us through this artist's sensitive, superlative black-and-white renderings, and dem-

"WILLOW BRIDGE"



From a Japanese Print by Ohara Shoson

'Hobson's' and the Neighborhood

By WHITFORD KANE

[Other articles by Whitford Kane on his repertory experiences in Ireland, England and the United States have appeared in these columns on Aug. 10, May 7, 21, 28, June 11, 18, July 9, 16, 23, Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, Sept. 7, 14, 21, Oct. 12.]

WHILE Idem Payne and I were awaiting the decision of the Shuberts on "Hobson's Choice," we met Miss Helen Arthur, who at that time was their legal adviser. She had read the play and was enthusiastic. She told us confidentially that the women of the office were in favor of its production with most of the men were set against it. The latter based their disapproval on the fact that the play contained no crime, that it had no dominant love interest, that the heroine was a middle-aged spinster, a clerk in her father's shoe shop.

Next day Payne had a call from Miss Arthur's sister, who accompanied him down to the office. The boy at the door told him that Mr. Lee wanted to see him at once so I was left waiting anxiously outside. Along came the ebullient Miss Arthur who had in her pocket a letter from the Shuberts. She told me that the play had been accepted for production at the Neighborhood Playhouse. I learned that Miss Morgan was continuing her playwriting but that the main target of her interest at that time was, like Miss Arthur's, the Neighborhood Playhouse, New York. Both the women told me of their ambitions for this little outgrowth of the Henry Street Settlement and most of all that they hoped to be able to engage a permanent company before long with me as a member of it.

Helen Arthur
At any other time this would have interested me but I paid very little attention as I was wondering what was going on in that inner office. At last Payne emerged, looking pretty hopeful. I thought, and we all agreed to know the verdict. It was simple answer, just that Lee Shubert liked the play, but it was enough to bring forth a triumphant cry from Miss Arthur. "Well, thank goodness, there's one man here with sense, even if it is the boss." The boss's opinion of the play, however, was not enough to lead him into buying it outright with the result that only an option was taken on the Brighouse comedy. But the Shuberts did agree to give the piece a tryout that summer. The Shubert office thought that I should play old Hobson and add another pair of side burns to my gallery, and it was rather a surprise to them to learn that the author especially wanted me to play Willie. Most of the gawky young bootmaker, and that Idem Payne was insisting that the playwright's directions be carried out. Payne stuck to his resolve and I was relieved to hear that for once I could be behind the footlights without the discomfort of crepe hair and spirit gum. As the first production was to be only a tryout there was no effort made to make the play unusually attractive with new costumes or scenery. At last we got something together and headed for Atlantic City.

In the cast were Margaret Nyblom, a good actress but not ideally cast; A. G. Andrews who appeared as Hobson and made a superlative job of it, and the veteran Bob Forsythe, whom I had not seen since "Hindle Wakes." He had been west with a "Peg O' My Heart" company, and had returned to play the old Scotch doctor, a part in which he was splendid. On our opening night the militant women of the Shubert office appeared en masse to carry the play to success

onstrate once again how completely he leads in this particular field. Marie Stern has arranged at her new galleries an interesting loan collection of works of art depicting children, with splendid examples by Renoir, Bellows, Davies, Henri, Laurencin, Whistler, and Cassatt, among others. The Macbeth Galleries are showing a group of paintings by the artist colony at Old Lyme, Conn., among which Eugene Higgins' "Convicts" stands out pre-eminently. This is the first of a series of exhibitions dealing with the various summer colonies of artists to be staged by these galleries.

There is probably a greater change in the character of the American sections of these annual exhibitions since their initiation in 1896 than in the European, although, to be sure, there has been enough of change in the developments everywhere to allow an enormous latitude. The Europeans struggled through many a vicissitude, fighting down opposition that balked at every fresh idea, making a place of the academy where it was not wanted. They developed a system of aesthetics, prepared a new vocabulary, built up a literature that justified every move in their course. They did all this and more. The outstanding result today is the fact that the luminaries of 30 years ago are still the fashion, with a name or two added, that fads have worn out, and that we continue to judge a picture by that alone which is contained within the frame.

American Freedom
The Europeans had a strong tradition to defy when they glided into the easier paths of modernism; the Americans were in their infancy artistically, nurtured with all the new fangled ideas; not all Americans, of course, for some had been brought up in the warm, even temperature of the academy where it was not wanted. They developed a system of aesthetics, prepared a new vocabulary, built up a literature that justified every move in their course. They did all this and more. The outstanding result today is the fact that the luminaries of 30 years ago are still the fashion, with a name or two added, that fads have worn out, and that we continue to judge a picture by that alone which is contained within the frame.

William Glackens
William Glackens, once famous as an illustrator and today an outstanding painter, received the second prize for a picture that reminds us immediately of Renoir with the looseness of texture and pinky hues. There are many good citizens that object to the artist's obvious acknowledgment of the Frenchman's style. If Glackens has not the gift of originality, he has the gift of imitation, and he has beneath the surface of the work by the master of his choice. He goes to favorite little haunts and resorts in France for material. Subject and painting are consistent, but all of it seems far removed from America of our day.

More distinguished in style is the work by Eugene Speicher, who is one of the most important artists in the United States today. One can approach his exhibit with certain expectation of pleasure, and he has lived up to the expectation. His work is a masterpiece of design. If Americans have been aroused to appreciate the latent power of design and rhythm as they are emphasized in the modern movement they have profited by what is best in it. There are many ways in which emphasizing these essentials in the painting of pictures. Some artists like Niles Spencer build up the pattern with special interest in separate objects. Each thing, a tube of paste, a book, is rendered with such care and with such a special interest in the design. The group is arranged with the delicate care of a tray of gems. Preston Dickinson shuffles up these objects so that they overlap or intertwine. The result is a polyphonic face in which the sense of movement is induced by the continuous breaking of planes and shifting of guiding lines.

Molly Pearson
Molly Pearson's public came back to her redoubled from the Bunty days, and her playing of the part Margaret Nyblom first acted was one of the greatest factors contributing to the enjoyability of the play. We were then transferred to the Comedy Theater, and "Hobson's Choice" sailed along gaily until March, when we took it as an Easter present to Bostonians, who appreciated it fully as much as the supposedly sophisticated New Yorkers. From Boston we went to Chicago and finished the season there in May.

On my return to New York I met Miss Arthur again and she told me of their latest productions at the Neighborhood Playhouse. Her chief news was that they had engaged Sarah Cowell LeMay as a member of their staff and that she was spending most of her time on Grand Street training the young people of the theater, and wouldn't I like to do the same. And also, Miss Arthur added, would I play a part in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," which they were doing, and set a good example to the other actors.

I listened to her dubiously. "Hobson's Choice" had, I thought, increased my prestige and, I reasoned further, even though I wished to go down to the East Side to act in the Little Playhouse my own name would not be bettered by such an association. My manager, Dixie Hines, warned me that it would be a disastrous venture. I talked for a long time with Miss Arthur about the idea, explaining my foolish reasons, and she smilingly agreed that it would be all wrong for the late star of "Hobson's Choice" to play in the East Side. "But," she added, "leave it to me, Whitford. I will disguise your well-known name."

She had an honest face, so I considered myself safe in her hands and left the whole matter to her. I agreed to play, and my first assignment was an Arab Chieftain in the Shaw play which was being put on, with Dame Gertrude Kingston as guest star. The opening night of the Shaw play showed me that Miss Arthur had done her work well. After hunting the program over for hours, I found that my new nom de theater was "Felja Agadir," which, it painfully occurred to me later, might be real Arabic for "swollen head."

Carnegie International

American Section

IN THE Twenty-Eighth Annual International Exhibition at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh there are two sections, the European, reviewed on this page a week ago, and the American. The latter would make a splendid display in itself for the range and quality of its exhibits. In the 136 pictures, there are 60 artists represented. Three Americans are named for honors; William Glackens receiving the second prize, an award of \$1000; Edward Bruce, the first honorable mention, with an award of \$300, and Joseph Pollet, honorable mention without money award.

There is probably a greater change in the character of the American sections of these annual exhibitions since their initiation in 1896 than in the European, although, to be sure, there has been enough of change in the developments everywhere to allow an enormous latitude. The Europeans struggled through many a vicissitude, fighting down opposition that balked at every fresh idea, making a place of the academy where it was not wanted. They developed a system of aesthetics, prepared a new vocabulary, built up a literature that justified every move in their course. They did all this and more. The outstanding result today is the fact that the luminaries of 30 years ago are still the fashion, with a name or two added, that fads have worn out, and that we continue to judge a picture by that alone which is contained within the frame.

American Freedom
The Europeans had a strong tradition to defy when they glided into the easier paths of modernism; the Americans were in their infancy artistically, nurtured with all the new fangled ideas; not all Americans, of course, for some had been brought up in the warm, even temperature of the academy where it was not wanted. They developed a system of aesthetics, prepared a new vocabulary, built up a literature that justified every move in their course. They did all this and more. The outstanding result today is the fact that the luminaries of 30 years ago are still the fashion, with a name or two added, that fads have worn out, and that we continue to judge a picture by that alone which is contained within the frame.

William Glackens
William Glackens, once famous as an illustrator and today an outstanding painter, received the second prize for a picture that reminds us immediately of Renoir with the looseness of texture and pinky hues. There are many good citizens that object to the artist's obvious acknowledgment of the Frenchman's style. If Glackens has not the gift of originality, he has the gift of imitation, and he has beneath the surface of the work by the master of his choice. He goes to favorite little haunts and resorts in France for material. Subject and painting are consistent, but all of it seems far removed from America of our day.

More distinguished in style is the work by Eugene Speicher, who is one of the most important artists in the United States today. One can approach his exhibit with certain expectation of pleasure, and he has lived up to the expectation. His work is a masterpiece of design. If Americans have been aroused to appreciate the latent power of design and rhythm as they are emphasized in the modern movement they have profited by what is best in it. There are many ways in which emphasizing these essentials in the painting of pictures. Some artists like Niles Spencer build up the pattern with special interest in separate objects. Each thing, a tube of paste, a book, is rendered with such care and with such a special interest in the design. The group is arranged with the delicate care of a tray of gems. Preston Dickinson shuffles up these objects so that they overlap or intertwine. The result is a polyphonic face in which the sense of movement is induced by the continuous breaking of planes and shifting of guiding lines.

Molly Pearson
Molly Pearson's public came back to her redoubled from the Bunty days, and her playing of the part Margaret Nyblom first acted was one of the greatest factors contributing to the enjoyability of the play. We were then transferred to the Comedy Theater, and "Hobson's Choice" sailed along gaily until March, when we took it as an Easter present to Bostonians, who appreciated it fully as much as the supposedly sophisticated New Yorkers. From Boston we went to Chicago and finished the season there in May.

On my return to New York I met Miss Arthur again and she told me of their latest productions at the Neighborhood Playhouse. Her chief news was that they had engaged Sarah Cowell LeMay as a member of their staff and that she was spending most of her time on Grand Street training the young people of the theater, and wouldn't I like to do the same. And also, Miss Arthur added, would I play a part in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," which they were doing, and set a good example to the other actors.

I listened to her dubiously. "Hobson's Choice" had, I thought, increased my prestige and, I reasoned further, even though I wished to go down to the East Side to act in the Little Playhouse my own name would not be bettered by such an association. My manager, Dixie Hines, warned me that it would be a disastrous venture. I talked for a long time with Miss Arthur about the idea, explaining my foolish reasons, and she smilingly agreed that it would be all wrong for the late star of "Hobson's Choice" to play in the East Side. "But," she added, "leave it to me, Whitford. I will disguise your well-known name."

She had an honest face, so I considered myself safe in her hands and left the whole matter to her. I agreed to play, and my first assignment was an Arab Chieftain in the Shaw play which was being put on, with Dame Gertrude Kingston as guest star. The opening night of the Shaw play showed me that Miss Arthur had done her work well. After hunting the program over for hours, I found that my new nom de theater was "Felja Agadir," which, it painfully occurred to me later, might be real Arabic for "swollen head."

is the pictorial counterpart of the plays by Eugene O'Neill. James Chapin is a splendid example of this style. His pictures at Carnegie, however, are not so strictly those of the painter.

There are a dozen or more artists that might be mentioned for special merit. There were many surprises in this American section. We can still discover the genius and talent for ourselves for there are not yet celebrities in America whose names are magic for procuring high prices and elaborate publicity. The pathway is still unobstructed; anyone has a chance. Pictures are looked at for their merit.

Critics were running around in the Pittsburgh exposition troubled because there were no "outstanding" painters in the American group. They did not realize that this is not a fault but a wholesome characteristic of present-day art in America. A great painter is never an isolated phenomenon; he generally emerges from a large and active group upon which he is dependent in his early stages.

Liverpool Autumn Art Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The autumn exhibition at the Walker Art Gallery contains more than 1600 works. Until the galleries are enlarged—work which is now about to be undertaken through the generosity of two patrons of the arts, Sir Frederick Bowring and Mr. George Audley—visitors must expect to find the walls and the very staircases crowded.

The principal picture—if only on the grounds of size—in the show is Frank O. Salisbury's picture called "The King's Offering." This canvas, lent by the King, depicts the ceremony of the installation of the Honorable Order of the Bath by the King in Henry VIII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, last year.

Portraiture is a feature of the exhibition. A portrait of Florence Mills, by A. Stuart Hill, is here. The Hon. John Collier, among a number of other works, has an honest-looking self-portrait. Sir William Orpen has done a keen study of Sir Walter Tappan, the architect who takes care of Westminster Abbey and York Minster.

One of the most distinguished of this year's portraits is by a young Liverpool artist, Edward I. Halliday. "The Lord Darling," is a picture of the famous judge in a striking pose, the head thrown well back and one feels that there would be a feeling of arrogance about the picture if it were not for the culture of the eyes and brow. Another of Mr. Halliday's works, a portrait of Miss Felicity Montserrat, has again a striking pose, the head, and the picture is lit up by the bright oranges and blues of the siltier's dress. A mural decoration for a music room, "The Homeric Hymn to Hermes," is by the same artist.

Only a comprehensive exhibition such as this would have some of Sir John Millais' works beside that of some of the "moderns." Four of his canvases are shown, including the famous "Boyhood of Raleigh" and "Speak, Speak."

There are few large-scale canvases here. Sir Leslie has one called "Malham Cove," and another, "The Devil's Bridge," that are finely designed. Huge gray paintings, the high rock cliff of both of them solidly and sharply laid out, they contrast strangely with the quiet beauty of a third canvas, "The Shutter," a high view in endless shades of green.

Mr. Dod Procter has a portrait of "A Young Roman," and Ernest Procter has a "Sleeping Flora," picture of a tired goddess, an overflowing horn of plenty in her arms.

Augustus John is represented by his "Portrait of a Man" from this year's Academy.

Pieces of sculpture are scattered through the various rooms so that a comparative view of this kind of work is difficult. A special interest is being shown in Mr. Eric H. Kennington's bronze bust of Colonel Lawrence ("of Arabia"), and in the bust of Sir Alexander Grigor Jeans, by Mr. Alfred F. Hardman.

New British Films
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—"The Wrecker," a Gainsborough picture based on the stage play by Arnold Ridley and Bernard Merivale, a British picture recorded by the R. C. A. Photophone system, is showing at the Lyric, the Marble Arch Pavilion. In almost every respect it is a first-rate thriller picture once one accepts certain glaring improbabilities. "The Wrecker" is one Ambrose Barney, who occupies the dual position of manager of a new line of motor-coaches and also of a big railway line. Faced with the problem of how to serve two masters, he elects to serve the newer one—the motor-coaches; but instead of getting off with the old love he tries to serve the new by rendering a disservice to the old. He organizes a series of railroad accidents, hoping thus to preclude the public in favor of the motors. But his schemes are frustrated with the help of Roger Doyle, a young clerk in the employ of the railway, and Mary Shelton, a typist in the railway employ. The picture is a masterpiece of the genre.

picture. It is directed by Walter Forde, who is as fine a film director as he is a comedian. A series of Chinese scenes are among the best features of an excellent film.

In "The Life of Robert Burns," now being filmed at Elstree, the Scottish poet is played by the well-known tenor, Joseph Hail. In the course of this talking film he will sing. In the cast is Neil Kenyon, Scottish music-hall comedian; Nancy Price, character actress, and Margery Naismith. The film is being directed for the British & Dominions Company by Herbert Wilcox, and many of the scenes are being photographed in Scotland.

'Emma Hamilton'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Emma Hamilton," a play by Temple Thurston, produced at the New Theatre by Little and Fox. This episode play about the general romantic of Lady Hamilton, is remarkable in that it is written in such a fair and kindly vein. Emma Hart, as she was originally known, though even that was not her real name, is shown in her progress through a series of self-portraits, and somewhat sordid triumph from very small beginnings. At the same time one cannot judge her too harshly, after seeing this play, being able to appreciate the situation from her point of view and understand the almost irresistible temptations that beset a humble child of nature, gifted with remarkable beauty, when taken up by the highest and richest in the land.

Lady Hamilton was something more than merely beautiful. She was clever and used her powers for other people's benefit as well as her own. The play shows that Nelson largely owed the victory of the Nile to the important and timely intervention by which Lady Hamilton arranged with the King of Naples for a visit to the island of Sicily, where she could get his supplies.

This scene at the English Embassy at Naples is one of the best in the play and is admirably played by Leslie Banks as Nelson, Mary Newman as Lady Hamilton and Norman Morgan as Sir William. Next to this is the scene where Nelson says good-by to Emma at Merton Abbey before departing for Trafalgar.

As Lady Hamilton, Mary Newman, who, though having no pretensions to Emma's beauty of feature, yet, by her cleverness and command of movement and little activity to represent the kitchener attractions and charm so evident in all Romney's many pictures of the enchantress. As Nelson, Leslie Banks was a thought too physically robust and manly both in voice and bearing for the remarkable man, who, despite his warlike genius, is always said to have been somewhat effeminate.

Norman Macowan's Sir William was perhaps the best and most convincing performance in the play. As a character, Emma, the false friend, Irid Swinley gave a convincing portrait of a courteous gentleman who would not hurt a fly so long as it did not interfere with his own comfort and complacency. The remainder of a long cast all fitted into a series of pretty and faithful pictures.

The various scenes throughout the play are all well written, well produced and well played. Much effect and graceful use is made of spacious rooms sparsely furnished and overcrowded with characters, producing all the airy dignity of a picture by Orchardson.

New International Group

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—New societies of artists—or "groups," as they have come to be called—continue to be formed in London, which is a sign of vitality in the art world. The new International Group is the latest. Its first exhibition now being held in the Godfrey Phillips Galleries in Duke Street, St. James's. This society has for its aim the introduction of young painters of various nationalities whose work is "sincere and personal."

There are between 50 and 60 exhibits on view. Spain, Germany, Poland, France, Belgium, England and Algeria are the countries represented. Difference of outlook due to nationality adds greatly to the interest of individual paintings, with some few exceptions are of average quality. That is, they are "good" without being strikingly so; pleasing rather than arresting.

The exceptions are above the average. These are at least three: the German, Dietrich Edvard, "Viaduc," a fascinating arrangement of grays and blacks; "Place de la Concorde," a horizontal composition in which beautiful grays and a tender cerulean blue are juxtaposed with exquisite taste, and "Perme," a quiet, unassuming painting of a farmhouse, restful and satisfying to contemplate, and a pretty pair by the French artist, Mlle. Chantal Quenneville, "Utelle au Soleil" and "Riri au Béret," who, like Soler Solá, a Spaniard, whose "Paysage du midi" and "Les deux femmes" were also noted, works in a pale pretty color scale. Both these artists spread the pigment daintily on their canvases and achieve what might be described as a sort of "mother-of-pearl" delicacy in tone and texture.

Of special interest were the new water colors by Abdul Wahab, an Algerian artist now working in France. Nationality seems to have little to do with his choice of subject or personal vision. For these admirably constructed water colors show the Algerian artist to have assimilated modern French idiom.

A well-modeled portrait head by Nina Hammett and an unusual view toward the river called "West Over the Strand," by Geoffrey Nelson, which revealed how unexpectedly Parisian London's roof-line looks in places, represented British art creditably.

The Polish Theater in Warsaw is achieving success with "Artisten," by George Manker. Wlodek Jaracz gives an impersonation so human and touching that he carries conviction and transports the audience. He is ably supported by Marya Modzelewska.

The Kaleidoscope

Cohan's Edison Song

IN HONOR of Thomas A. Edison, George M. Cohan has published a song, in fox-trot arrangement, extolling the inventor's accomplishments. Again has Mr. Cohan drawn on "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle" for scraps of decorative melody to a tune that runs up and down the scale in easy progressions and with a beat receding the rat-a-tat with which the drummer of a marching band keeps the air plucked between numbers.

More Light

One of the marked defects of talking pictures has been the soft lighting provided by the incandescent lamps. The sun arcs which provided such brilliant photography in the days of silent photoplays have been unavailable, according to general studio opinion, because there was no discoverable way of stopping their sputtering. Now at least two studios are making talking pictures with sun arcs, and more will follow, for a type of filter or condenser has been evolved that will keep the light at a steady crackling.

British Children's Programs

Visual Education Limited is the name given to a large British organization formed for the purpose of furthering the production of educational films for children. The idea has grown from small beginnings, fostered by Sir Oswald Stoll, who showed special pictures for children at his St. James's Theatre, London, early this year. The scheme has now spread to Manchester, where, under the leadership of Sir James Marchant, special programs of films for children will be given at the Manchester Hippodrome. Sir James says that the films look forward to the time when the cinema will become the people's university.

Slight Misunderstanding

When it was announced that Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford were to appear together in Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew" on the screen, an exhibitor objected that he would not be able to sell such a picture to his public. "But this is to be played as a comedy," he was informed. "Oh, that's all right then," he agreed. "That's all I have been the same exhibitor who advertised Victor Hugo as the star of 'The Man Who Laughs'."

Timing Film Laughs

In filming the sound-film version of "Rio Rita," Luther Reed hit on a means of timing the humorous quips so that the spectators' laughter would not continue so long after a joke that it would blanket the next jest and so make it unintelligible. On the stage, comedians vary their stage business so that no quip is lost in the laughter over the one that preceded. So Mr. Reed hired a laugh chorus of 100 average theatergoers to watch the filming of the scenes by the "Rio Rita" comedians, Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey. The results are regarded as satisfactory in their timing of the audience's audible responses.

An Ambitious Repertory

The Our Theater Repertory Company of Boston began its third season on Nov. 12 with "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Three or four different plays will be rotated each week, with performances every evening and matinees on Thursdays, Saturdays and holidays at the Peabody Playhouse, 257 Chestnut Street. The new productions will be "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

Maxine Elliott's Th. W. 80 St. E. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. E. 8:30
"AN EXTRAORDINARY GOOD PLAY."—N. Y. Times.

Many Waters

LYCEUM Theatre, 45 St. E. 8:30
Eve. 8:40 Mats. Th. Sat. 2:30

Otis Skinner

IN
A Hundred Years Old

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE

Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eve. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. Sheriff

NEW MOON

with EVELYN ROBERT GUS
HERBERT HALLIDAY SHY
Imperial Th., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The Criminal Code

By Martin Flavin
with ARTHUR BYRON
NATIONAL 41st St. W. of 7th Ave.
Eve. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

FULTON West 46th St. E. 8:30

Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S
GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

WILLIAM HARTS, Jr. presents

FRANK McLELLAN in
John Drinkwater's
Abraham Lincoln
FOREST THEA.
49th St. West of Broadway
Eve. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"—Dorland, Eve.

LAUGH HIT IN YEARS—Dorland, Eve.
By KING LARDNER and
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST WEST 44th St. Eve. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St. W. of B'way

in the Musical Comedy Sensation
QUEENIE SMITH
"THE STREET SINGER"
John Price Jones
Harry E. Morse, Musical Director, Nell Kelly
ANDREW TOMBS

To Our Readers

Theatrical managers welcome a
letter of appreciation from those
who have enjoyed a production ad-
vertised in The Christian Science
Monitor.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

DR. SERGE Koussevitzky, Cond.
A Few Reason Tickets Available
at Subscription Office.

SIX TUES. AFT. CONCERTS

DEC. 10, JAN. 1, FEB. 11 AND 25,
MARCH 1, 8, 15, 22, 29

Music News of the World

A 'Machine Opera'

By PAUL BECHERT

PRACTICE is stronger than theory, and in the theater this is more the case than anywhere else. Streams of ink have been spilled in recent years over what wise men termed "the fallacy of grand opera." The species seemed outlived, and the question, "Is grand opera possible?" was firmly answered in the negative by young, progressive musicians. The paradoxical spectacle of human beings uttering their thoughts and sentiments to the accompaniment of an orchestra seemed obviously opposed to the methods of the "new objectivity" which was until a short time ago the watchword of young Germany in literature, music and their allied arts.

Then Ernst Křenek and Paul Hindemith, two of the most gifted among the young generation, were again attracted by the problem of setting up a new form of opera that would replace the Wagnerian and post-Wagnerian music drama and comply with the tendencies of our own period.

Hindemith, with his "Cardillac," gave the example of "absolute" or pure music in opera—an experiment vastly interesting but doomed to remain an experiment in that it contradicted the necessities of the stage itself.

Křenek, with "Jonny spielt auf," seemed to have set an example allowing of further evolution—an opera minus pathos, in an idiom which attempted to make the novel jazz element serviceable to serious stage purposes, and with a plot and basic idea that conformed with the outlook and anti-romantic tendencies of the new generation in Germany. A way seemed found at last, and though it was not an ultimate, definite solution, "Jonny" had seemingly established the type—the new, "objective," un-romantic opera.

Three New Operas
But within the last few months we have seen three new operas come and firmly establish themselves as outstanding successes, each of a different type, each almost equally successful, and barely one of them in keeping with the theories which Křenek's "Jonny" had seemed to forward. Hindemith's "Neues vom Tage," produced at Berlin, adheres to the "pure music" theory of "Cardillac," though an added satirical, grotesque element helps to bring it nearer to the twentieth century viewpoint than its predecessor.

Jaromír Weinberger's opera, "Svanda the Bag-pipe Player," is of the purely romantic sort that had seemed obsolete in the light of "Jonny." An opera of popular Czech melodies in Svanda's vein, with all his rosy romanticism, but strong enough in musical inspiration to win enormous popular favor outside of the Slavic countries as well. And lo! the same conductors who had put the "Jonny" in the light of the "new objectivity" of Křenek lend a willing, indeed an eager ear to the far from "modern" melodies of Weinberger!

The "Machinist Hopkins," by Max Brand, the most interesting of the three in that it combines the wide popular appeal of "Svanda" with the deeper interest that Hindemith's opera evokes from the more modernly inclined. The Municipal Opera at Duisburg first produced it last February. What was then a more or less local success has since been strongly reinforced by a congress of musical and theatrical craftsmen when Brand's opera was chosen for performance in connection with the fifty-ninth Tonkünstler Fest held at Duisburg last June. Breslau has recently followed with the production of the piece, and the next few months Brand's opera will have been staged by 20 or 30 of Germany's most important opera houses.

Brand is a young Austrian pupil of Franz Schreker, but, like Křenek and most of Schreker's disciples, he has deviated far from the master's teachings. Vienna heard several orchestral and chamber works from Brand's pen which I have occasionally reviewed in these columns. They were not strikingly original, and nothing in them indicated the future composer of a modern opera. Not until he began to write for the theater did Brand find his idiom. Křenek's "Jonny" may have helped to kindle the spark. Not that "Hopkins" is imitative of Křenek; but, like "Jonny," it is an opera of today, reflecting our own period.

Machines the Heroes
Křenek gave us the jazz aspect, the "dancing age," so to speak. Brand paints our epoch as the century of technique. A machinist, significantly enough, is the central figure; he symbolizes progress, and the wonders of human invention. The machines, his helpers and fellows are the real heroes of this opera. They live, speak and sing, they love, struggle and triumph in the end. The machines are the leading motive and governing power of the plot, the oral and optical counterpart of all the action. They participate in the big apotheosis of work at the close, when the workmen, returning to their shop, march in an endless parade, and Hopkins, with one mighty grip of the electric switch, sets the machines to work once more—a triumph of the constructive over sinister plans.

It was necessary to speak of the plot and of the libretto. Brand himself is the author, and it is in the book above all that he reveals his astounding theatrical gifts. In this, his first operatic effort, Brand shows a craftsmanship, a knowledge of the stage, its requirements and effects, that is astonishing. Theatrical though the book is, it is a work of poetic worth and big dramatic visions. The big engine room is such a vision: we see it twice—in the glamour of the day's work and again in the stillness of night, when the machines converse and comment with mysterious, whispering voices, half singing, half speaking, in that strange, impressive "Sprechgesang," which Arnold Schönberg first devised for cer-

tain scenes of his quasi-opera, "Die Glückliche Hand."

Words by Mr. Anthell

Musically, this is the strongest scene of the first act, the music of which serves otherwise merely as background and illustration for the action. One rather looks for genuine lyric inspiration and for musical utterance commensurate with the strong stage situations. A scene in an open-air café serves to introduce the jazz number seemingly indispensable in a "typical" new German opera; George Anthell, Brand's American fellow-composer, supplied the (English) words for it, and Brand follows it up with a highly effective

chorus. Brand's powerful opera—already in preparation—will allow of definite judgment as to the possibilities and limits of his undoubtedly big talent and alert imagination. His "Machinist Hopkins" is, above all, one of those "success operas" which disarm criticism; the kind which connoisseurs—not all of them—may look askance upon, but the public flocks to hear. For the moment, we welcome Brand as a composer who has banished the doom of failure and futility from grand opera as a species.



MAX BRAND

An Unappreciated Musician

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

WE ARE, at last, going to hear again in the Opéra-Comique of Paris "Le Roi Malgré Lui," that comic opera by Chabrier which contains so much of the best, most cheerful and entertaining music that it is possible to hear. Unfortunately, although the music of "Le Roi Malgré Lui" is well worth hearing, and worth hearing more than once, its libretto was, at first, very tedious. For it must be confessed that, although the plot of this opera—the adventures of Henry III who became King of Poland in spite of himself—is full of possibilities, Chabrier's collaborators made a very awkward use of it.

There is something paradoxical in Chabrier's position. It is rare for a musician to show as much discrimination in all artistic matters as he did; for he was one of the few admirers of Manet, Degas and Matisse at the time when those painters were most violently opposed; and he acknowledged the genius of Verlaire and Villiers de l'Isle Adam, among others, long before they were generally known; and yet, he never found a writer of settings worthy of him.

In his dramatic as well as in his comic operas, in "Briséis" and "Gwendoline" as well as in "Une Education Manquée" and "Le Roi Malgré Lui," Chabrier was the victim of his literary collaborators.

A Generous Nature

He was also the victim of his admirations. His was a generous, enthusiastic, impulsive nature; and at the time when he was beginning to be in full possession of his talent, Wagner's operas were, in France, the object of many discussions. Chabrier took Wagner's side with such intensity that he completely assimilated the aesthetics of the master of Bayreuth and wrote "Gwendoline," an opera whose theme and technique are exaggeratedly Wagnerian. We do not mean by this that the music of "Gwendoline" is not good; its overture and the duet in the second act give us ample proof that its composer was first-rate; but the dramatic and literary defects of its libretto and a somewhat strained quality in its music make it, when given on the stage, unconvincing and long-winded.

If ever a musician was badly inspired, it was Chabrier when he was writing the libretto of "Le Roi Malgré Lui." His case justifies better than any other the opinion of Nietzsche on the subject, for what the author of "Zarathustra" wrote of Bizet is much truer of Chabrier. He had great and rare gifts: an unbounded musical verve, an ability to write melodies that could be in turn extremely delicate or highly humorous. He was born to write comic operas and could have restored to the French comic opera as a whole the artistic dignity which it has too often lacked. He could have written works in the vein of "Le Mariage de Figaro" and "Il Barbiere" and worthy of comparison with them; instead of that, he was caught by the magic of Bayreuth. And it was not as the composer of the "Meistersinger" but as the composer of "Tristan" that he admired Wagner. Emmanuel Chabrier possessed

tango. The succeeding love scene is a bit too long and all too addicted to "Tristan" memories. It is only in the second and third acts that Brand seeks concentrated lyrical utterance, and his talent is equal to the task. Here we find two genuine "arias" for the soprano which are likely to be a boon to aria-starved prima donnas, and a brisk, powerful number for chorus.

Brand's second opera—already in preparation—will allow of definite judgment as to the possibilities and limits of his undoubtedly big talent and alert imagination. His "Machinist Hopkins" is, above all, one of those "success operas" which disarm criticism; the kind which connoisseurs—not all of them—may look askance upon, but the public flocks to hear. For the moment, we welcome Brand as a composer who has banished the doom of failure and futility from grand opera as a species.

Pitched in this consistently high key, panegyric becomes provocative. One found oneself almost willfully referring to the opposition. There was the English composer, Cyril Scott, for instance, to whom—on the authority of his biographer, Dr. Eaglefield Hull—Romain Rolland's demigod gives an "unpleasant sense of childishness." To Scott, we read, "Beethoven seems to have lived in an unfortunate age—to have been a great man born at a time when musical expression was somewhat childish. He tried to break away from this, but the barren age was too strong for him. Apart from Beethoven's last string quartets, Cyril Scott cannot feel any enthusiasm for his compositions. They seem bald and thin, striving to be grand and majestic, which they surely were in their day, but sounding in our present time (1921), too obvious and often banal."

Spots on the Sun
Again, one recalled John Ireland's cautious centenary "Speech for the Opposition" (Music & Letters). While protesting his admiration he mentions, almost casually, Beethoven's "extreme subjectiveness and seriousness, coupled sometimes with a certain triteness of material which is so often relentlessly developed to its utmost logical conclusion"—a process, by the way, which always arouses in Romain Rolland an ecstasy of appreciation. And among other peccabilities Ireland points out that Beethoven's "endless repetitions in form, his inexorable insistence on cadential points, his long development sections and codas often seem to detract from the effect of even his greatest works."

So, after all, there are spots on the sun, although one feels that if it is the author of "Beethoven the Creator" were an astronomer he would never allow on his sun anything so derogatory as spots. Which is the true Beethoven? This gigantic, glowing figure of Romain Rolland's, composer of the spheres, panegyric, radiant in clouds illumined by lightning, with feet planted amidst raging torrents, hurling magnificent defiance at fate, princes and also—let us whisper—at landladies, servants, tradespeople, publishers and what-not? Or is he the more measurable composer who to the taste of many wears less well than either Bach or Mozart?

Many Beethovens
The answer is that musically there are precisely as many Beethovens as there are listeners; for the reason that everyone differs in natural capacity, and that the same music, once heard, is never the same to all. These are never static even in the same individual, in whom the center of musical gravity, so to speak, is always shifting. The Beethoven one knows at 15 is not the same one admires at 50. Hence preceded it. Musical works are even more subject than other works of art to the whims of fashion and the injuries of time. It is very rarely indeed that the artists and works which delighted the fathers are admired by the sons. And Rossini, Mendelssohn and Gounod were ignored by a generation before being appreciated, as they deserve to be, by the present one.

Chabrier is practically the only musician who has been enthusiastically admired by two successive generations of composers, whose tastes and tendencies are, notwithstanding, widely different.

Both Debussy and Ravel have acknowledged that they owed much to Chabrier's innovations; and Ravel has even written "A la Manière de Chabrier" as a sort of homage to this composer. At the same time, musicians as different as Vincent d'Indy, Paul Dukas and Ernest Chausson have expressed many times their admiration for Chabrier.

Ardent Admiration
I will astonish no one by saying that the younger musical generation does not entertain a very lively affection for the musicians I have just named. Debussy and Ravel themselves have often been violently criticized by the most pugnacious of our younger composers; but all of them—Milhaud and Poulenc, Auric, Honegger and Jacques Ibert—are united to one another and to their elders by their ardent admiration for Chabrier. This is an extraordinary fact which can be explained only by the strength and richness of an artist's personality. And yet Chabrier does not occupy the place which he deserves, either in the thought of the general musical public or in the books dedicated to contemporary music.

He is known to a certain extent; even outside France people are acquainted with the powerful and colorful rhapsody "España," and the brilliant piece for piano, "Bourrée Fantastique." But, in most cases, that is all. Nobody seems to know his compositions for piano, so full of ideas, of color, of audacious harmonic innovations; his songs whose themes are so personal and so varied, his amazingly vigorous compositions for orchestra, such as "Joyeuse Marche," and his theatrical works full of life and joy, such as "L'Étoile" and "Le Roi Malgré Lui."

He is a musician of the class of Rossini and Albeniz, for his music is happy; he is one of those who expressed best the glorious vitality which animated them and put a sparkle of gaiety and joy in their most melancholy moods.

Romain Rolland's 'Beethoven'

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

WE HAVE lost the Victorian habit of founding such bodies as the old Browning Society. We now allow our idols to explain themselves. But after reading the rather overhauled pages of Romain Rolland's "Beethoven" translated by Ernest Newman (London: Gollancz, 30s. net; New York: Harper, \$5) one is left with the singular impression that the author had organized himself into an entire Beethoven Society. Such a comprehensive, passionate admiration seemed incredible in one person. At the end, in fact, Beethoven as a mere human being ceased to exist. He had simply been written off the face of the earth—a strange happening in these days, when many readers feel almost shocked to find anyone, even so great a man as Beethoven, a hero to his biographer.

Pitched in this consistently high key, panegyric becomes provocative. One found oneself almost willfully referring to the opposition. There was the English composer, Cyril Scott, for instance, to whom—on the authority of his biographer, Dr. Eaglefield Hull—Romain Rolland's demigod gives an "unpleasant sense of childishness." To Scott, we read, "Beethoven seems to have lived in an unfortunate age—to have been a great man born at a time when musical expression was somewhat childish. He tried to break away from this, but the barren age was too strong for him. Apart from Beethoven's last string quartets, Cyril Scott cannot feel any enthusiasm for his compositions. They seem bald and thin, striving to be grand and majestic, which they surely were in their day, but sounding in our present time (1921), too obvious and often banal."

Spots on the Sun
Again, one recalled John Ireland's cautious centenary "Speech for the Opposition" (Music & Letters). While protesting his admiration he mentions, almost casually, Beethoven's "extreme subjectiveness and seriousness, coupled sometimes with a certain triteness of material which is so often relentlessly developed to its utmost logical conclusion"—a process, by the way, which always arouses in Romain Rolland an ecstasy of appreciation. And among other peccabilities Ireland points out that Beethoven's "endless repetitions in form, his inexorable insistence on cadential points, his long development sections and codas often seem to detract from the effect of even his greatest works."

So, after all, there are spots on the sun, although one feels that if it is the author of "Beethoven the Creator" were an astronomer he would never allow on his sun anything so derogatory as spots. Which is the true Beethoven? This gigantic, glowing figure of Romain Rolland's, composer of the spheres, panegyric, radiant in clouds illumined by lightning, with feet planted amidst raging torrents, hurling magnificent defiance at fate, princes and also—let us whisper—at landladies, servants, tradespeople, publishers and what-not? Or is he the more measurable composer who to the taste of many wears less well than either Bach or Mozart?

Many Beethovens
The answer is that musically there are precisely as many Beethovens as there are listeners; for the reason that everyone differs in natural capacity, and that the same music, once heard, is never the same to all. These are never static even in the same individual, in whom the center of musical gravity, so to speak, is always shifting. The Beethoven one knows at 15 is not the same one admires at 50. Hence preceded it. Musical works are even more subject than other works of art to the whims of fashion and the injuries of time. It is very rarely indeed that the artists and works which delighted the fathers are admired by the sons. And Rossini, Mendelssohn and Gounod were ignored by a generation before being appreciated, as they deserve to be, by the present one.

Chabrier is practically the only musician who has been enthusiastically admired by two successive generations of composers, whose tastes and tendencies are, notwithstanding, widely different.

Both Debussy and Ravel have acknowledged that they owed much to Chabrier's innovations; and Ravel has even written "A la Manière de Chabrier" as a sort of homage to this composer. At the same time, musicians as different as Vincent d'Indy, Paul Dukas and Ernest Chausson have expressed many times their admiration for Chabrier.

Ardent Admiration
I will astonish no one by saying that the younger musical generation does not entertain a very lively affection for the musicians I have just named. Debussy and Ravel themselves have often been violently criticized by the most pugnacious of our younger composers; but all of them—Milhaud and Poulenc, Auric, Honegger and Jacques Ibert—are united to one another and to their elders by their ardent admiration for Chabrier. This is an extraordinary fact which can be explained only by the strength and richness of an artist's personality. And yet Chabrier does not occupy the place which he deserves, either in the thought of the general musical public or in the books dedicated to contemporary music.

He is known to a certain extent; even outside France people are acquainted with the powerful and colorful rhapsody "España," and the brilliant piece for piano, "Bourrée Fantastique." But, in most cases, that is all. Nobody seems to know his compositions for piano, so full of ideas, of color, of audacious harmonic innovations; his songs whose themes are so personal and so varied, his amazingly vigorous compositions for orchestra, such as "Joyeuse Marche," and his theatrical works full of life and joy, such as "L'Étoile" and "Le Roi Malgré Lui."

He is a musician of the class of Rossini and Albeniz, for his music is happy; he is one of those who expressed best the glorious vitality which animated them and put a sparkle of gaiety and joy in their most melancholy moods.

grandiloquence and literary melodrama. Its excesses so startling in a French writer, is the work of a great artist engulfed by a passionate love of his subject. It supplies a timely if rather violent corrective to the critical writing in which drab reason, blind and deaf to beauty, parades as sensibility. An aesthetic truth hides behind Wilde's paradox that criticism is more creative than creation, and that the highest criticism is that which reveals in the work of art what the artist had not put there. Some of Romain Rolland's pages would astonish no one more than his frowning idol.



ROMAIN ROLLAND

Criticism at the Crossroads

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

NOBODY who follows the activities of writers on music (especially of English writers) could fail to be aware that musical criticism is in the melting-pot. Its ways and means are being mercilessly investigated and challenged; and the least we can hope for as a consequence of this energetically conducted campaign is the elimination of many sources of error. Whether, even then, more positive results will be achieved, and the path of musical criticism made less insecure, cannot be foretold.

The truth is that investigators, in their eagerness, are forcing the pace, and trying to accomplish a task for which no adequate tools are available as yet. Apart from the fact that music remains far more obscure than any other art, a long period of experience would be needed to discover for musical criticism a basis as sound as that upon which criticism of other arts rests—a basis established by centuries of trying, co-operating and clashing, such as has only just begun in the matter of musical criticism.

Facts in Criticism
At present, a foundation is being eagerly sought in "objectivity." Criticism, we are told, should rest, not on feeling or "individual reactions," but on unquestionable facts, on data which by their very nature must be the same for all. And indeed, when we consider how clearly certain masterpieces of the past stand out as objects of admiration for all music lovers, we find it hard to believe that what we call, for the sake of brevity, the verdict of time, cannot be anticipated.

But against this instinctive conclusion we have an argument which even so convinced a believer in "objectivity" as Ernest Newman cannot overlook. In his own words: "We have no real ground for declaring positively that Shakespeare is a greater poet than Longfellow, except that practically everyone who cares for poetry thinks he is. There are, no doubt, people who prefer Longfellow to Shakespeare, and if the two poems were about equal in numbers, we should be compelled to admit that the one side was about as likely to be right as the other."

There can be no question that, following close upon the musical masterpieces upon which agreement is so general that we can only describe those who do not share in it as anomalies, leaving the matter at that, there are other works, acknowledged as masterpieces by virtually all music lovers, upon which the agreement is rather less unanimous. It is strange that in the judgment of the general public, these works are so generally accepted as valid for him, and for others too. We are no longer compelled to dismiss his attitude as unaccountable, and accordingly we shall consider him an exception rather than an anomaly.

By degrees, we come down to the position when both camps are about equal in numbers, and perhaps in quality. Berlioz and Liszt are as definite cases in point as one could wish for. And their objectivity dwindles almost to vanishing point.

Therefore the conclusion seems inevitable that if a critic is to rise to musical works the qualities and defects which will be accepted as such by all, or practically all—he can do so only by way of criticism.

A German writer, Heinrich Strobel, recently remarked: "The point is to achieve not objectivity, but greater intensity, greater power, greater depth, so as to do away, as far as possible, with the source of error that are inseparable from personal reaction."

And so every attempt to pave the way toward better methods in criticism is praiseworthy, and will, in some measure, achieve useful results. The label flaunted, or the starting-point taken, matters very little. The one reasonable objection that can be raised to the objectivity theory is that it opens the door to arguments such as: "This judgment is a statement of facts which will be the same for all, and therefore is final." But in practice, there is no danger of an experienced critic falling a prey to this fallacy.

More Work Needed

I pointed out, in my opening sentence, that it is especially in England that all these problems are being investigated. It is to be hoped that contributions from other countries will be forthcoming. The matter is important and difficult enough to arouse the interest of all those who are interested in the advancement of musical education, in which criticism proper has a big part to play. Those of us who are writing on it do so not only to expose our own views, but with the hope of inviting discussion and thus hastening the likelihood of useful results being achieved. It is only when, as in the matter of methods in literary and art criticism, essays upon essays and books upon books shall have appeared that it will really be possible to see light.

Austin Organs

Churches Residences
"Write Us!"AUSTIN ORGAN CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.

A SKINNER ORGAN

is to be installed in
Second Church of Christ, Scientist,
Hartford, Conn.SKINNER ORGAN COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

A New Piano-Action

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

PIANO ACTION—who knows what that means? When a tuner took the mechanism of keys and hammers out of an old square piano of mine last summer and bade me shut the door so that the wind, which was blowing into the house freshly from the west, might not do it harm, I got an idea of what a piano-action is; something very delicate when removed from its proper place and ever so slightly exposed to irregular treatment, and yet something capable of enduring wear and weather almost illimitable when set in the case as intended to be by the builder. For all I know, the action of pianos has changed a good deal since the square, which I happen to treasure, was put forth from the factory, though, according to such casual observations as I have made, it has remained in general idea about the same. Now, lately looked under the lid of a grand piano and saw an arrangement of levers that appeared unusual. By it, the player's fingers, I thought, were in extraordinarily close connection with the strings, as though there had been some simplified device (honor a great number of sticks formerly required being dispensed with).

The instrument in question stood on the platform of the Town Hall and was being taken in hand by the movers, to be carted home to the warehouse. To me, it was an extraordinary object, while to them it was just a load for the truck; so I had little time to satisfy my curiosity. Such, however, as I did have sufficed, since a piano, after all, is its tone, which you do not see; and of this one I knew the tone—a quality just enough different from anything I am used to, to make me wonder if a fresh timbre in the year 1929 has been brought into existence.

Harold Bauer's piano I'm speaking of, a concert grand lately of the shop, carrying an action developed, information goes, in the experimental department of the American Piano Company, by C. N. Hickman, the physicist of the organization. It was played upon by Mr. Bauer at the Festival of Chamber Music at the Library of Congress, Washington; and it was played upon by him again here at the Town Hall on the evening of Oct. 19.

Pianist and Carpenter
Truly I am not going to try to make anyone believe that the new action, being a mere product of the bench anyway, had anything to do with the effect of Mr. Bauer's performance. Indeed, I am sure that the whole matter is a case of coincidence. A musician's artistry has taken on a certain interesting change, and an engineer's knack at invention has evolved a mechanical device (honor "device" is a dignified enough term) at the same moment.

Not precisely the same, either; for Mr. Bauer impressed me a year ago, when playing upon an instrument of regular type, to be passing from one period to another. He seemed to be getting well out of a state, which I thought he had for some time been in, of a want of confidence in himself, as though he had completed his communication and was leaving the next thing to be said by others. Austerity and positiveness, united with charm and suavity—these the four-in-hand of traits that's Bauer; and nobody from a piano company's research laboratory will show him how to drive the team, either.

Bauer, then, was ahead of the carpenter. Nevertheless, both at Washington and in New York I particularly took to the sound of the piano which, in its quality, was from top to bottom, like the scale of a good singer; a kind of sound that carries, even when very lightly produced, and one that does not offend the ear when brought out with full power of the hand. Am I unwittingly praising the man who travels with Mr. Bauer, keeping the wires at the right tension and the hammers at the desired velvetiness? Very well; let me commend him as having achieved a "voicing" that was most remarkably correct and appropriate for two of Mr. Bauer's pieces in particular: the F major Ballade of Chopin and the "Reflets dans l'eau" of Debussy.

Equalization
Equalization—to take a little thought of that as a tendency in instrumental expression today; upper notes a little less piercing and lower notes a little less guttural than formerly. It can be plainly observed, I think, in the orchestra, as a conducting

Noted for Artistic Voicing, Quality and Dependability. Catalog on request.

We now have under construction four organs for Christian Science churches.

HILLGREEN, LANE & CO.
ALLIANCE, OHIO—Est. 1898

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

For Your Convenience

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

Please enter my subscription to the Monitor for.

☐ One Year: \$9 (\$1 17c. 1d.) included

☐ Six months: \$4.50 (18c. 7d.) included

☐ Three months: \$2.25 (9c. 3d.) included

☐ Six weeks' trial subscription: \$1 (4c. 1 1/2d.) included

(Name, please print)

(Address)

(City) (Town) (State)

The WURLITZER Church Organ

Wurlitzer Church Organs are built to order, to utilize the allotted space and to serve the intended purpose. They are built complete in the factory, where the work can be done economically and right. Every part is put together and every connection is tested there. Every pipe is set in place and tone-regulated after the organ have been finished in the voicing room.

Catalog upon request

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company
Factories: NO. TONAWANDA, N. Y.
Cincinnati New York Chicago
Los Angeles San Francisco
and all principal cities

Intercollegiate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

MONTANA HAS POOR OUTLOOK

Conference Football Record Is One Defeat and a Tie—Defeat Outsiders

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MISSOULA, Mont.—When the football season opened here, Maj. F. W. Milburn, head coach of the State University of Montana football team, knew what he was talking about when he said "We will need every minute of practice possible to develop a fair team this fall." So far this season the team has not done much as far as football in the Pacific Coast Conference is concerned, having lost one game and tied another. On the other hand, Montana has succeeded in running up a record of 10 wins against "outside" teams such as Anacosta, 18 to 0; Mount St. Charles College, 18 to 0; and Intermountain Union College, 45 to 0.

The games in the Conference were played against University of Washington, in which game both teams managed to score a touchdown, but both failing to make the point after. The other Conference game found University of Idaho winning by 19 to 0. Over 30 players turned out for the first practice session this fall. Seven lettermen were missing from the first drill, but they turned up for the second. Head coach has charge of the line, ends and general offensive formations. H. F. Adams, assistant coach, is instructing the backfield.

The list of candidates follows:
Centers—R. A. Lewis '30, letterman; J. J. Ryan '31, letterman; R. W. Brown '32, guards—D. D. Rose '30, letterman; C. V. Mullick '31, letterman; E. S. Percy '30, letterman; G. H. Schotte '31, letterman; H. M. Murray '32; G. S. Snyder '32; T. C. Davis '30, letterman; R. B. Riberdy '31, M. B. Rawn '31; tackles—F. L. Spencer '31, letterman; R. H. Peterson '31, letterman; W. M. Blackford '31; W. J. Brown '31; R. A. Davidson '32; Carl Walker '31, letterman; ends—T. F. McCarthy '32; R. R. Lyons '31, letterman; J. A. Clark '30, letterman; H. T. Rule '30, letterman; R. P. Gould '31; R. T. Harmon '30, letterman.

Backfield—J. H. Morrow '30, letterman; T. Boone '32; E. J. Dvorak '31; R. F. Luke '31; W. W. Cox '32; E. C. Burns '32; L. R. Dailly '32; C. F. Carpenter '31, letterman; R. E. Ekegren '30, letterman; Walter Ekegren '31, letterman; T. T. Mellinger '30, letterman.

Loss of T. C. Davis, who graduated, for three seasons punter for the team, and of E. S. Chinche, quarterback and forward passer, also completed his college football career, was a blow at Major Milburn's hopes. Davis has joined the Olympic Club of San Francisco.

The first-string men are as follows: Percy at left end; Peterson, left tackle; Mullick, left guard; Lewis, center; Murray at right end; Riberdy, right tackle; Harmon, right end; Morrow, quarterback; Burns, left halfback; Carpenter, right halfback; Cox, fullback.

The remainder of the schedule follows:
Oct. 26—Montana State College of Agriculture at Butte State series between Nov. 9—University of California at Berkeley, Calif. State College of Washington at Pullman, Wash. State College of California, Southern Branch, at Los Angeles, Calif.
Annual homecoming day for Montana alumni and students.

PICK-UPS

BOTH major-league presidents have had their say on the relative strength of their leagues. S. S. Barnard of the American League says that his league's success in recent years has been due to its having at least 20 per cent stronger as a whole than the National, and John A. Heydler of the other club says that he cannot say there is no material difference in the strength of either league. One thing is certain—that the seven-game series between the leaders of each league furnishes little material for argument either way. The only satisfactory way to judge such a case would be to have all the clubs listed in one league and run out a 154-game schedule to see which finish nearest the top. But that is impractical.

President Heydler of the National League probably hit the nail on the head when he said that the American League seems to predominate at one time; then the National. At present the younger league possesses the "World Series" spotlight. The next two or three years may find the older circuit regaining some of its lost prestige in series games.

The winter off-season in baseball will probably produce one of the greatest player-upheavals in the game's history. Veterans are due to change teams rapidly; Meusel and Heilmann have already been transferred.

Fonseca was the most valuable player verdict in the American League. But what about Fox of the Athletics? As an all-around player he cannot be better of the two. But the valuable player award is made on the basis of a player's value to his club, and while there are many players who are comparatively better than others, his value to the Indians was greater, for instance, than Fox's value to the Athletics. In other words he cannot say he has missed Fonseca's playing more than any other club would have missed the services of any one of its players.

One of the clubs that is due for a tremendous shakeup is Detroit. Manager S. H. Harris has been with the Tigers a year and he knows just about who he wants and who he doesn't. It figures out about a half.

John J. McGraw has let Cohen go back to the minors. When he dismisses a player of Cohen's ability, he has some good reason for it. In other words he undoubtedly has his eye on another player of marked ability. It may be Cris of Cincinnati.

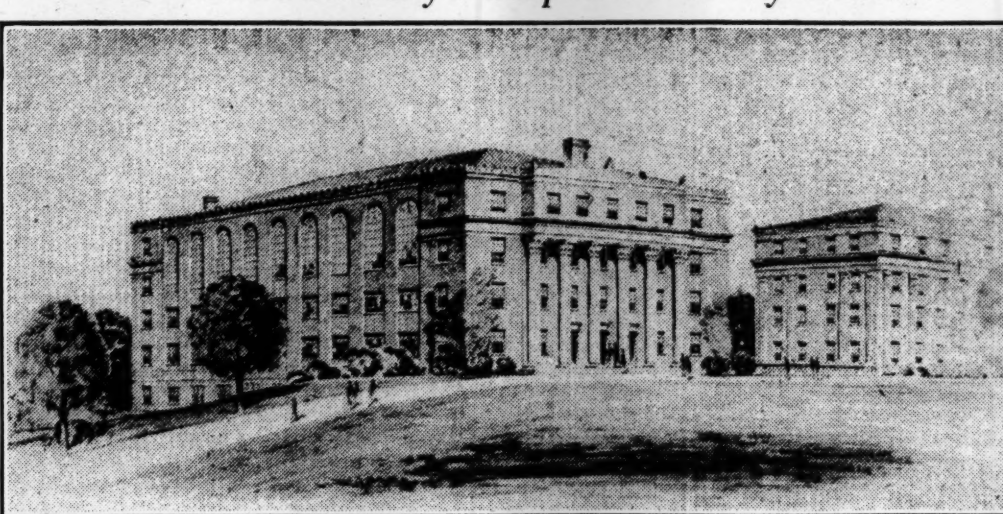
It has taken a long time for Connie Mack to get his Athletics back into the American League. So it is reasonable to think that he will stay there for some time to come. There is no reason to suspect that he will leave the title again in 1930. However, there are two or three clubs beginning to loom up as possible title-winners. One of them is Cleveland. Another is St. Louis. However, it will take time yet for the Indians, Browns, Tigers, Senators or Yankees to put their clubs into condition whereby they can expect to compete successfully with the well-balanced Athletics. It is safe to cast a strong vote for the Athletics next year.

In the National League, the greatest contender in 1930 aside from the Cubs will undoubtedly be the Giants. Pittsburgh is strong but the Giants looked stronger on the end of the 1929 season. The Giants versus the Cubs is the figuring for next season's race with little to choose between them.

"They say that Herman of Brooklyn, one of the heaviest hitters in the big leagues, has been with 12 different clubs and never was on one that finished as high as third place. If they were all like him on the Brooklyn club, it would have been the pennant this year."

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY RESULTS
Harvard 20, Dartmouth 36.
Brown 15, Wesleyan 25.
Manhattan 29, Lafayette 40, C. C. Princeton 24, Rutgers 31.
M. L. T. 23, Holy Cross 33.

New York University's Proposed New Gymnasium



Flake Kimball, University Architect

New York University Plans to Build \$875,000 Gymnasium

New Building Will Give University Its First Chance to Branch Out Into a Full System of Intramural and Intercollegiate Sports

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New York University is now setting down to an important development of its physical educational facilities by the proposed erection of a gymnasium, and this has led to general belief that its ideas have been chiefly commercial, as its main activities have been devoted to football, basketball and baseball.

The new gymnasium, according to the architect's plans exhibited at the meeting to start the plans for collection of the necessary funds, is the work of Gavin Hadden, who planned the gymnasium fund committee of the university, will have charge of the collection of the funds, with William M. Kingsley, treasurer of the university, Fifty thousand dollars has already been contributed, and with all the students and alumni of the various schools of the campus, of arts and engineering, the leaders.

Percy S. Straus, chairman of the executive committee of the centennial fund of the university, also agreed to give \$1 for every 10 contributed by others during the campaign.

The main floor will practically cover the entire area, so that four basketball courts can be used at the same time for practice purposes, or in the case of an important game, temporary stands can be erected to accommodate 3000 spectators without interfering with the central court.

Fine Prospects at Washington State

Four Veterans Report for Workouts on Cross-Country Team

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PULLMAN, Wash.—Prospects of a strong cross-country team are evident in the daily workouts of the State College of Washington runners under the direction of Coach Karl A. Schladehman, former University of Kansas coach. Schladehman has permitted the Marathon stars to condition themselves, and they are in shape for the intercollegiate competition that is lined up this fall.

Only two lettermen were lost from last year's squad that placed second among northwest cross-country teams. They are J. J. Macintosh '29 and L. C. Hall '29. Four veterans are back, including Capt. Ray Taylor '29, J. A. Clarke '31, J. R. Hughes '31, H. C. Davis '31, Everett Houghton '31, a member of last year's squad, is also back, as is G. A. Fisher '31.

From the freshmen runners of last year several promising candidates have joined the varsity ranks. These are Joseph Kirk '32, O. K. Eikenberry '32, Albert R. Cross '32, Gordon McLain '32, J. H. O. Olive '32.

The above players will compose the cross-country squad this fall, Coach Schladehman said. All have made good marks in track and cross-country competition. Captain Taylor covered the mile in 22.4, the half in 11.2, and is ready for another big season.

A complete squad meet is being arranged for this month between the University of Idaho and Washington State runners. On Nov. 9 the annual running contest between Idaho and Washington State will be run by six teams. The University of Washington and University of Montana have been invited to participate in this meet.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS
Niagara 12, Alfred 6.
Cotter 13, Nebraska Wesleyan 5.
Indiana Teachers 3, Edinboro Teachers 0.
Louisiana State 53, Louisiana Tech 7.
Erskine 45, Guilford 6.
Williamette 40, Southern 0.
Oklahoma Baptists 40, Oklahoma C. U. 6.
Georgetown 12, Transylvania 6.
Kirkville 33, Warrensburg 12.
Buena Vista 28, Central 7.
Simpson 40, Parsons 0.
Missouri Teachers 29, Arkansas College 6.
Teachers 0, Central Wesleyan 0.
John Carroll 32, Kent State 0.
Charleston Teachers 19, McKendree 2.
Cotter 13, Nebraska Wesleyan 5.
I. S. Teachers 13, Penn College 7.
Williamette 40, College of Idaho 0.
Inter-Mountain 19, Montana S. of M. 6.

START NINETEEN-YEAR SERIES
CENTERVILLE, Vt.—The first game of a 99-year series between the Keokuk and Centerville High School football eleven was scheduled for Saturday.

E. W. Fannon, Centerville superintendent, and G. E. Davis, Keokuk principal, signed the long-term contract last year.

ATHLETE EXCELS IN STUDIES
MOUNT VERNON, Ia.—Kirby Cook and the booger of ineptitude have never met. The outstanding athlete at Cornell College, Cook has upset the theory that stars of the field could not star in the study hall, for he has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honor scholarship fraternity. He is football captain and a star halfback, basketball guard and hurdler in track. Cook is a senior from Blair, Neb.

INDIANA HAS STRONG TEAM

Cross-Country Squad Expected to Retain 'Big Ten' Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Indiana University's championship defending cross-country team opens its "Big Ten" season today at Evanston, Ill., against Northwestern University. The Hoosiers, who won every dual meet they had and then took the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. title event last year, have a very strong letter winners who should capture high honors again this year.

Coach E. C. Hayes, who was responsible for Indiana's first championship of the "Big Ten" in cross-country, reports that prospects indicate Indiana may make another strong bid.

Lettermen back are Rodney M. Clear '31, William E. Clapham '30, Clarence A. Banks '30 and Paul O. Shafer '30. The Indiana team will miss greatly the services of last year's captain, Harold N. Fields '29 and James J. Abramson '29, track captain for 1929.

Two Sophomore Stars
The places left vacant on the Indiana team will be taken by two sophomores, Hugh W. Hunter '32 and Robert K. Kemp '32. Kemp especially shows promise of placing high in the Conference meets. He is third ranking man on the squad. Hunter will run Kemp a close second.

The Indiana team had a chance to test its ability in a non-Conference meet Saturday, Oct. 19. Butler was defeated 15-14. Indiana placed the finishing: Leas, Clapham, Kemp, Banks and Hunter. Leas' time for a mile was 24m. 12.3s.

Besides Northwestern and Butler, Indiana will meet Purdue University at Bloomington, Oct. 26. The Hoosiers will also meet the Ohio State team at Columbus, Nov. 26. The "Big Ten" meet in 1929, however, will be the Ohio State team, Nov. 26.

Leas Is Outstanding Runner
Leas is the most outstanding runner on the Indiana team. For the last two years he starred in "Big Ten" circles as a leading two-miler. In his freshman year he won the annual "Big Ten" telegraphic meet in the two-mile race. He is considered one of the fastest distance men in the Conference. He is tall, lanky, and runs with a natural ease. He received an early training at Petersburg High School, Petersburg, Ind.

Clapham is a familiar name to track fans in the Indiana circles. He has been running in distance events for the last three years. Until this year his constant team mate was Harold Fields, who was captain of the Indiana cross-country team in both 1927 and 1928. Clapham runs the two-mile in 12m. 40s. and the four-mile in 51m. 40s. He has won two letters in both track and cross-country during the last two years. He is a member of Indiana's distance medley and four-mile relay teams.

Paul Shafer won his first letter as a member of the championship team last year. He was a member of Indiana's indoor track team but did not run in the outdoor season. He placed on the cross-country squad in being sought by the two sophomores, Kemp and Hunter, who are both from Indiana. Shafer is a local boy.

PAPE ELIGIBLE TO PLAY
LOW CITY, Ind.—Elmer Pape, a Iowa football star, reacted to the announcement that Oran H. Pape '31, specialty in the contest with the Wisconsin Badgers at Madison, Pape, while only a sophomore, is eligible to play for the Wisconsin team. He is a member of the Wisconsin football team and is expected to play in the game at Madison, Pape, while only a sophomore, is eligible to play for the Wisconsin team. He is a member of the Wisconsin football team and is expected to play in the game at Madison, Pape, while only a sophomore, is eligible to play for the Wisconsin team.

HAGENLACHER STILL LEADS
NEW YORK—Eric Hagenlacher continues to lead his rival, Walter Cochran, in their special 3600-foot match at 18.2 minutes. Hagenlacher, 30m. 12.3s. Friday, Hagenlacher and Cochran divided the ninth and tenth places. Cochran won the afternoon 3600-foot race in 19.1 minutes. The winner had a high run of 163, while the loser's best effort was 98. In the evening Hagenlacher took the honors, 246 to 232, scoring a high run of 253 to 95. The evening match was played off in four innings.

ARMOUR AND FOXVILLE WIN
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—T. D. Armour of the Tem O'Shaney Golf Club in Detroit and Frank Foxville, a local amateur, won first prize at the Nichols tournament at Oklahoma City Friday. Although Miss Orcutt had low gross, the net prize went to Mrs. M. P. Dickinson of the Springfield Golf Club at Princeton, who had a card of 97-11-86.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.
International Silver Co. reports net profit after depreciation and provision for federal taxes of \$446,500 for quarter ended Sept. 30, compared with \$291,256 for the like quarter in 1928. This amounts to \$14.4 a share on outstanding common stock after deducting dividends paid of \$2.00 in the 1928 period.

MRS. H. A. JACKSON WINS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RTE. N. Y.—Mrs. H. A. Jackson of Greenwich, United States champion tennis player, captured the title of the season's one-day tournament of the Westchester and Fairfield County Golf Association over the Westchester Country Club course Friday by carrying off the low gross prize with an 84, fifty-two women golfers competed in the event.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS
Princeton 4, Swarthmore 3.
Yale 4, McGill 0.
Harvard 2, Dartmouth 0.
Penn State 3, Syracuse 0.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

HAWAII IDEAL FOR YACHTING

Patronage of Royalty Gave Sport Its Start—Annual Races Held

HONOLULU, T. H.—A distinction not matched by the sport anywhere else in the United States is rightfully claimed by yachting in Hawaii. The patronage of royalty gave the sport its start here, the example of royalty helped make it popular, and one of the principal trophies competed for in the islands today was donated by a king.

It was back in 1820, when Hawaii was a kingdom, that the islands were annexed to the United States, that King Kamehameha II purchased the yacht Cleopatra's Barge for many bunched of nautica. The Hawaiian monarchs were quick to pick up the customs of white men, and after Hawaiian rulers began visiting the courts of Europe, the sports of the aristocracy took their place alongside the swimming and canoeing for which Hawaii was already famous.

King Kamehameha, the sporting ruler who held the throne from 1814 until 1819, was an enthusiastic yachtsman. He organized races around the islands of Oahu (on which Honolulu is situated) and from Honolulu to Hilo (on the island of Hawaii).

20-Mile Ocean Course
A trophy given by King Kalanikou and first raced for on July 4, 1839, is still the object of annual competition by the Pearl Harbor Yacht Club over a 20-mile ocean course.

After Hawaii became a part of the United States and the islands began to grow in wealth, it was natural that Honolulu harbor, then as commerce, was conditions so ideal. The all-year climate makes yachting a joy month long. Indians are never laid up except for the inevitable annual overhauling.

In 1915 a fleet of small racing yachts was organized, all of them 15-foot, gaff-rigged sloops with centerboards, of English design. They are the same as the Indian sloops, but have a reputation in racing off the coast of Oahu in the English Channel. For several months the little fleet raced in Honolulu harbor. Then the Hawaiian government began to grow by leaps and bounds, and more and more steamers were put on the run between Honolulu and San Francisco. The Hawaiian Yacht Club was transferred from Honolulu harbor to Pearl Harbor. With the Hawaiian Yacht Club's move to Pearl Harbor, the change was made.

Following the war the sport was revived. The Hawaiian Yacht Club was built locally. These are the newer 18-foot, gaff-rigged centerboard sloops that formed the nucleus for the organization. The first official race was held in 1924. The men responsible for the new club were R. W. Atkinson, H. G. Dillingham, Arch Brown, C. C. von Harst, Edward S. Bogardus, George Canavaro, George Renton, Lester Marks, Edwin Hunter and H. M. Dowsett.

Star Class Yachts
In the fall of the same year the Star class yachts were introduced here and did a great deal to stimulate interest in the sport. The first entry into international racing. Four boats were purchased from the New England Boat Works at Riverside, Conn. The first official race was held in 1925. Hawaii was for the first time represented at the International Star Races on Long Island Sound. H. M. Dowsett was the skipper of the Hawaiian team. The Hawaiian Yacht Club has since then been a member of the International Star Races.

Since that time Hawaii has been represented in each annual Star Race. In 1928, the Hawaiian Yacht Club, James Woolaway crew, finished eleventh. The following year at Narragansett Bay, Everard skipper and R. M. Purvis crew, finished sixth in fifth among 17 entries. In 1930, Bogardus and Purvis took the Hoku to Newport Harbor and came in first among 17 entries. This year, Hawaii's entry was the Hula Star, manned by Herbert Dowsett and Alexander Anderson.

So rapidly has the club grown in recent years that a handsome new clubhouse was bought in 1928, facing the harbor, and equipped with all modern conveniences and a sail loft. The place was formerly the residence of Mr. Albert A. Fong, one of the Hawaiian Yacht Club's members. Today the yachting fleet at Pearl Harbor consists of 21 boats of the Star class, nine of the 18-footer class, five of the "B" class, and seven club cruisers. There are 140 members in the Pearl Harbor Yacht Club.

Free Coolie Labor Successful in Java
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—A successful experiment in "free" contracts for employment in place of the usual plan of penal sanctions has been carried out at Jogyakarta in the Dutch East Indies, according to Industrial Information.

The new system is called "free emigration" and applies to the enrollment of labor for the "outer provinces" for employers willing to receive some form of compensation. A breach of which makes them liable to severe penalties.

Other new features of the scheme are that professional recruiters are no longer used, but the natives are approached through the heads of the villages. The Jogyakarta authorities are responsible for transporting the coolies to their destination.

The scheme has only been in operation about six months but it can be said that both employers and workers seem satisfied with it. This is deduced from the fact that those of the workers who had left their wives in Java wished to send for them, while the employers were applying for more coolies and were unanimous in declaring that the value of "free emigrants" was much greater than that of workers under penal sanctions.

The chief remaining difficulty in adopting the "free emigration" policy more generally appears to be the question of cost. Under the new system, coolies only sign on for one year instead of three and it is still too early to say how long they will stay with their employers. The rate of wages is another side of the same issue, the managers of some plantations declining to pay "free" labor at a higher rate than the others. The Commissioner of Jogyakarta, on the other hand, thinks that low wages would tend to lower the standard of labor recruited.

Next Week
OCT. 30-31. NOV. 1-2
BOSTON HORSE SHOW
Afternoon and Evening
Reserved Seats \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00
Balcony Admission 50 Cts.
ON SALE AT
The Garden, Browning King & Co., Jordan Marsh Co., Wright & Titson, and Ticket Agencies

SUNSET FIELDS
GREEN THE YEAR ROUND
3 CHAMPIONSHIP LEAGUE COURSES
IN CITY CENTER
LOS ANGELES

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Duchess of York Throws Open Scots Memorial to Livingstone

Birthplace of Great Missionary Transformed Into Gallery With Series of Tableaux Depicting His Life and Character

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLANTYRE, Scot.—Livingstone represented all that was best and most ideal in Scottish character—the vision, the sympathy, the hatred of oppression, "the grit, the grace and the gumption" that had made Scotland great, said the Rev. James T. MacNair speaking at the dedicatory service when the Scottish National Memorial to David Livingstone was opened by the Duchess of York recently.

"The committee which I represent," stated Mr. MacNair, "rejoice because their efforts of three years have today achieved a result of which we feel proud. It is my duty to give a short statement of the memorial and its purpose. The houses that stand behind this platform were built about 1785 to accommodate the workers in the cotton mill that David Dale had founded. It was one of the first experiments of modern industrialism in Scotland. The tenement behind me to my right hand consists of 24-roomed houses, and in one of these David Livingstone was born in March, 1813. The house in which he lived, measuring 14 feet by 10 feet, and there the family of seven members lived for many years. The Monthie Mills went into liquidation in 1904, and the extensive village connected with it, having no further immediate use, fell into disrepair. Demolition began in 1926.

"Learning that Livingstone's home was to be swept away with the others, some of us got together, and this memorial scheme was started. Our thought of throwing four of the houses into one and using the bed recesses they contained, to house a series of tableaux that show the great missionary's life and character. The result is a gallery which, alone, we believe, will make this place notable.

Free From Debt—So Far
"As regards finance," continued Mr. MacNair, "we are proud to say that, though accounts are necessarily not yet complete, we open, we believe, free from debt. We need money to finish the scheme, but as it stands today we are able to pay for it completely. We estimate that quite a quarter of a million of Scots Sunday school children have helped us."

Then Mr. MacNair explained that two things which were essential to the success of the scheme were still undone. A hall was needed, a hall which would serve as a rain-shelter, and which could be used for catering and other purposes. A suitable building, the "Old School" near by where Livingstone attended evening classes, had been given to them, but it would require a sum of £1000 to transfer it to the top of the field. Then an endowment was needed in order that they might be largely independent of admission fees. Therefore in all about £2000 was required. He appealed to those present and to the larger circle that the microphone reached, to lift that responsibility from their shoulders.

Great-Grandson Meets Duchess
One of the most interesting features of the afternoon's program was perhaps the presentation to the Duchess of a key by Master David Livingstone Wilson, great-grandson of Dr. Livingstone, who seemed quite unabashed by the cheering crowds. The gathering was also addressed by William Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland.

EDINBURGH LEADS IN ADULT EDUCATION
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDINBURGH—It has been acknowledged in Parliament that the continuation of class movement in Edinburgh is second to none, and the enrollments taking place seem to prove this. Out of a population of 425,000 last year there was an enrollment of 22,207. Glasgow, with a population of 1,055,000, had only 21,025 enrollments. Aberdeen, with 153,000, had 7064, and Dundee, out of 170,000 had 5402.

A real need for adult education has always been felt in this Scottish capital. As long ago as in the days of the first school board, elected under an 1872 Act, continuous classes were organized by James Oliphant—a well-known educationist. The continuation classes will continue to draw their tens of thousands. The trades are becoming more and more technical and the men and women in the class keep pace with the development of technique.

NOVEL PLAN TO PUSH CO-OPERATIVE PLAN
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—Nineteen co-operative societies in Zürich have combined in the production of a film which portrays all departments of their activity.

The film producers have been able to bring in homes, shops and factories, housewives, work people and children so as to make a picture of the social life of Zürich and reveal the extent to which it has been penetrated by the co-operatives. The film will be used for co-operative propaganda during the coming winter.

LEADERS IN STYLE AND VALUE
SHORTS MADE OF SUDANETTE

SUDANETTE is a wonderful new fabric. Looks like silk but it is made of cotton—the finest grade of cotton, selected especially for Sudanette. Each trip to the laundry does not in the least impair its looks; in fact, the more you wash it the softer and more lustrous it becomes.

Available in white and the newest solid colors. Guaranteed fast to sun and soap. Inspect it on the piece goods counter.

At leading men's shops ask for shirts tailored to match. If you desire the name of the nearest dealer, look for his advertisement or write to Sudanette Co., Inc., New Bedford, Mass.

Look for the Sudanette Label.

Look for the Sudanette Label.

Look for the Sudanette Label.

Look for the Sudanette Label.

Look for the Sudanette Label.

Look for the Sudanette Label.

Look for the Sudanette Label.

Look for the Sudanette Label.

Look for the Sudanette Label.

Look for the Sudanette Label.

Look for the Sudanette Label.

Look for the Sudanette Label.

Look for the Sudanette Label.

Look for the Sudanette Label.

Look for the Sudanette Label.

Closing Prices

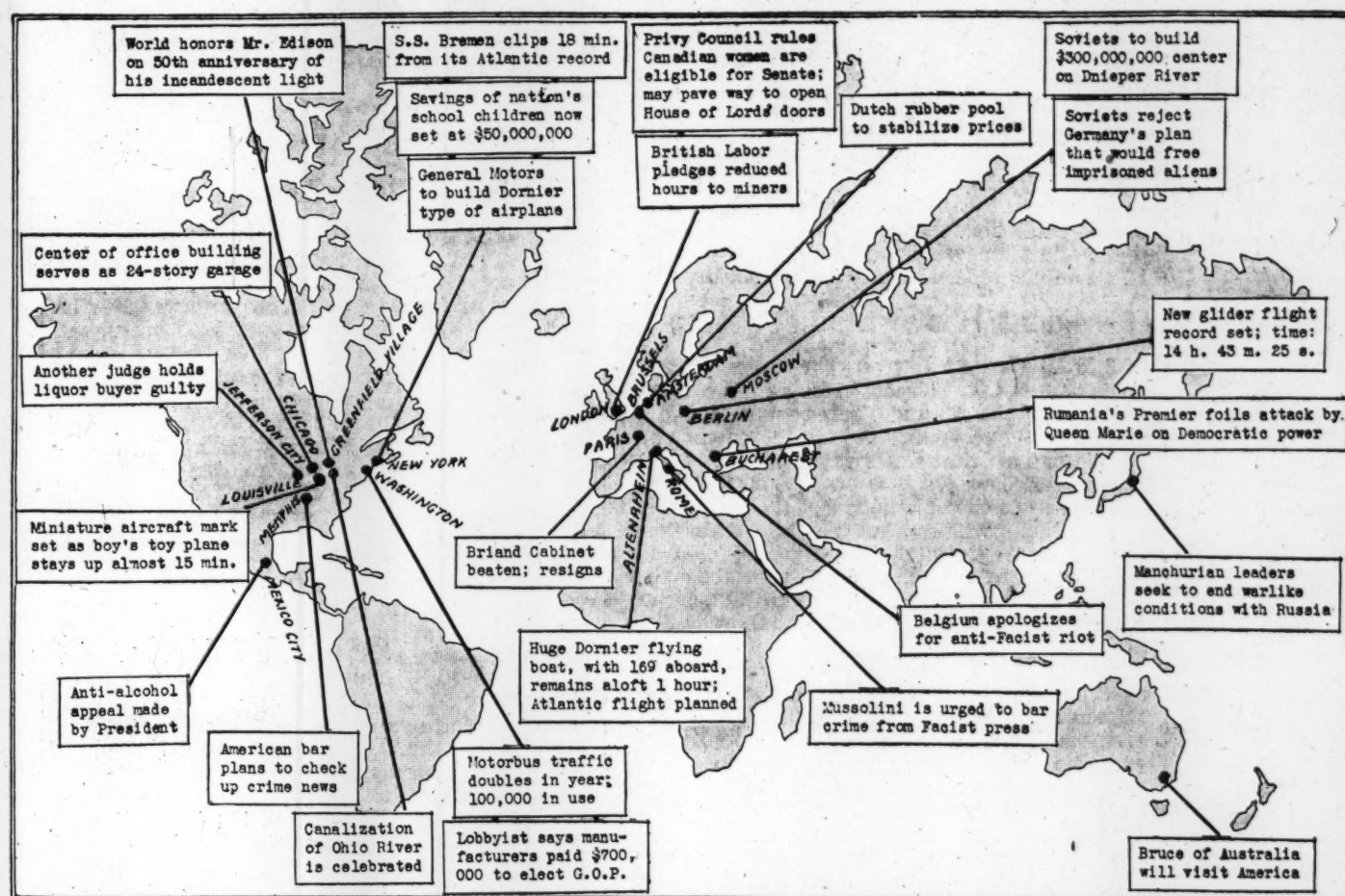
ERT

CONTINENTAL EUROPE · AFRICA · AUSTRALIA · NEW ZEALAND

UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Switzerland BERNE (Continued)  Curtains Perfectly Laundered at the ZENTRAL-WASCHANSTALT A.G. HOUSEHOLD LAUNDERS Schwarztalstrasse 25. Tel. Bw. 1975 Salon de Corsets L. Müller Kapellenstrasse 7. Tel. Chr. 20.55 DELIKATESSEN W. TSCHANZ Berne 69 Kramgasse 69 GENEVA SPECIALITY OF GRUYERE Fine Swiss and Swiss Bacon BUTTER CREAM MADAME PASSY, 23 Rue de Rive COAL COKE WOOD PAUL MAGNIN 14-16 Rue du Léman The Hudson Bay Fur Store 68 Rue du Rhone Tel. Stand 16.54 FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE FURS—EXCLUSIVE PARIS MODELS LANGENTHAL Gottfried Brand Bahnhofstrasse 24 SANITARY INSTALLATIONS AND GAS AND WATER INSTALLATIONS SPENGLER HOUSEHOLD-ARTICLES LAUSANNE Founded in 1856 Hosiery Haberdashery WEITH & CIE Rue de Bourg 27 Knitting, Wool, Cotton and Silk Material for embroidery and fancy work. Knitted Sports Garments, Jagers and Rasure's Underwear. QUALITY GROCER Fruit, Fish and Poultry Swiss Chocolates Mellen-Morgan Temperance Drinks M. GILLIERON Lausanne, under the station, Switzerland. THEOPHILE KUH Tool Maker Travelling Representative Machine Shops in Switzerland Ave. Ste. Lucie 18 Lausanne MÜRREN TO BE LET In Mürren, Switzerland The celebrated WINTER SPORTS PLACE Furnished flat in beautiful Swiss Chalet. Every modern comfort. Apply to Miss M. Gertsch, Mürren. Sportheuse Montana Mürren Furnished Flats with every modern comfort. Hot and cold running water MURTEN M. MINKOWSKY DRAPERY Finest Quality in Silks, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear. Mainstreet Tel. 27 NEUCHÂTEL SPICES NATURAL VANILLA (Sole Importers) ALBERTO ADERCO THE HAGUE HOLLAND Sold by Zimmermann S.A. Rue des Epaveurs SHOES R. CHRISTEN 2 Rue de l'Hôpital ST. GALL ARNOLD BAUMANN Bankverein Neugasse 54 CURTAINS of every kind. Fabrication and en detail. WOOL and SILK STUFFS FRAU DOSENBACH Rorschacherstr. 48 1 floor b Casino AD. SCHLUMPF CONFECTIONER Rorschacherstr. 31, St. Gall Specialty: GEFÜLLTE BIERER Ask for sample packet	Switzerland ST. GALL (Continued) G. PANELLA FLORAL ARTIST Marktplatz 14 Tel. 2887 ZURICH GUSTAV WIENECKE Meat Sausages 12 Storcheng. Tel. Sel. 97.07 Kiusplatz Tel. Hot. 90.42 Delivery to Domicile TEACHER with Zürich teachers' diploma gives LESSONS TO CHILDREN Occasionally Holiday-Governess MRS. BERTA ESSIG-WYSS, Dietikon Albrecht-Schlüpfer & Co Linthecherplatz 10, b/Destozidenkmal Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths Châlelongue-covers COMPLETE TROUSSEAU FURS (Pelze) Jackets & Mantles from simplest to the finest, at very moderate prices. Remodelling and Repairs. Mrs. FREY-SCHALLER Schillindeplatz 24, 1 Union of South Africa CAPE TOWN MORTONS BATTERY SERVICE For all classes of Battery charging and repair work. Motor car electrical faults located and remedied. Amateurs repairing a spe- ciality. Distributors for "USL" BATTERIES Phone 3039 & 1723 88 Bree Street FOSTER, STEVENSON & CO., LTD. Footwear for All the Family Every Pair Guaranteed "Fair Wear or a New Pair." 13 Plein St., P. O. Box 882, Cape Town MISS GRACE HILL SHORTHAND-TYPEWRITING DUPICATING General Assurance Buildings, St. George Street, Cape Town. Strictly confidential. Phone 5422. A. F. HONEYMAN MERCHANT TAILOR and OUTFITTER LADIES' COATS and SKIRTS 34 St. George's Street, Cape Town. Phone 2300 Central THE REAL LACE STORE For Real Laces (Best Grades only). Richelieu Work, Ladies' Quality Hosiery, Hosiery Gar- ments, Handkerchiefs, Novelties, Ribbons, Spun Silk Fungi, Haberdashery. 138 Ankerly St., P. O. Box 2316, Cape Town J. LAWLEY & CO. Ltd. for Men's and Boys' Clothing and Outfitting. Come in and inspect our Goods. Westmaster House, 120 Longmarket Street, Cape Town MURDOCK'S RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS-WATCHMAKERS, GOLD- SMITHS & SILVERSMITHS 100 Abderly Street P. O. Box 901, Cape Town MADAME GRACE AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES Room 4, 122 Abderly Street, Cape Town DURBAN BRISKER'S (Thomson & Brisker) MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS "Brisker's Corner" West and Field Sts. G. V. HARRIS HIGH CLASS GROCER & BUTCHER PRICES RIGHT, QUALITY RIGHT. CIVILITY & PROMPTNESS 310 UMBILO ROAD Phone 1085 Miss Moira Downing, A. T. C. L. Teacher of Piano, Harmony & Theory Special attention given to beginners STUDIO TELEPHONE 257 Musgrave Rd. 736 MACKENZIE'S GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER Neckwear—Shirts—Hosiery Specialists 344 West Street. Phone 4683 SPORTS-GOODS COMBER-TANDY 435 West St. (next Hendersons) Tennis Rackets Our Specialty Telephone 583 Try in the home:— EUZOL Baking Powder Cloudy Ammonia Soda and Cooking Oil Made in Durban Stocked by Local Dealers Manufacturer's Agent: W. Batting Box 2378 McMASTER'S FAMILY HAIRDRESSERS Greenacre's Passage Telephone 1022 Open on Friday Evenings Coal Specialists (Pty) Ltd. 35 Acutt's Arcade Household Coal, Firewood, Coke Charcoal Building & Fencing Poles P. O. Box 2069 Phone 1240-3102 ADAMS & CO. LTD. 228-330 WEST STREET STATIONERS & BOOKSELLERS All classes of Stationery, Pointing Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites, Juvenile & Toy books. FLORETTE—Florist Bouquets, Presentation Baskets, Cut Flowers, etc. Fresh Daily 340 West Street. Phone 3384 Established 1909 C. A. STONIER Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor, Thought, Care and Real Tailoring, Ladies' Tailor- ing by an expert. 14 Hooper Lane (next to Payne Bros.)	Union of South Africa DURBAN (Continued) James Downing Linen Draper, Baby Linen Table Linen, Towels, Bed Linen Household Linen, etc. Irish Linen Store PHONE 2482 ROBERTS PRINTERS PLUMBLANE, DURBAN OLDFIELD BROS. & Co. 513-515 WEST STREET Home Furnishers and Upholsterers Telephone: 3299 Central JOHANNESBURG Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd. Makers of French Pastry and Confectionery Pritchard St., opp. Law Courts & Kerk St., opp. Anstey's "Made in sight by men in white" F. CRANKO & CO. "Everything for the Typewriter" New and used typewriters sold, exchanged and hired. Repairs to all makes. OFFICE SUPPLIES PRINTING & STATIONERY Sole Agent Transvaal & O. F. S. Smith Premier Typewriters Locarno House, 22 Loveday Street P. O. Box 5284 Phone 2717 & 2031 FAIRHAVEN RESIDENTIAL HOTEL Charlton Terrace, Johannesburg offers comfort and quietness. Pleasant grounds, 2 tennis courts, garages. Ten minutes' walk to Christian Science church. Phone 00165. Tel. "Fairhaven," Johannesburg. CAER GLOW 10 Park Lane, Parktown Residential on Bus Route. Tennis, and large garden. Phone Yoe. 001012 "DERA" LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS Permanent Waving Experts 72a Kerk St., opp. Public Library Phone 2445 Central The MISSES HENDRIE Henwood Bldg., Pringle Street Johannesburg, S. A. Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc. Commercial and Business Training. MOTORISTS Insure your cars through me and obtain "NO CLAIM" rebates on premiums up to 33-1-35% All Classes of Insurances Effected LUCIEN FRANK, Insurance Broker & General Agent, P. O. Box 607, Phone 4113. 138 Ankerly St., P. O. Box 2316, Cape Town "CADARGA" High Class Residential Hotel Every comfort, moderate terms, garages. 41 Fife Ave., Berga, Phone Yoe. 2882 D. WHITTAKER COAL MERCHANT Only best coal supplied. Wood-logs or chopped. 6 Henderson's Bldg., Von Erasmies St. Phone 4464 P. O. Box 1239 C. GORDON DAVIES & CO. MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS Agents for Duncan & Reynolds Ltd., good furniture makers, 146 Main St., South Africa & Over- sea Agencies undertaken. Suit goods. Out- fitting. Footwear. National Bank Bldg., Von Brandis Sq. Phone 5218 P. O. Box 852 PIETERMARITZBURG W. W. STEVENS LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS Experts in Eugene Permanent Waving Marcel, Waterwaving, Shingling, etc. Telephone 2722 236 Church Street Australia BRISBANE GLADYS FROST Accompanying Can assist you to choose your piano Treasury Chambers Phone Central 2830 George Street Toowoong 318 Ladies' & Gentlemen's HAIRDRESSERS Crowe's Permanent Wave 362 George Street D. P. Crowe QUEENSLANDERS place your insurance with British Traders' Insurance Co., Limited Equitable Life Bldg., Queen Street A. FRANK ISLEY, Manager, Brisbane BRUNCKHURST BROS. Men's Boots and Shoes, Hats, Shirts and Underwear, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Tailoring and Traveling Goods George Street BRISBANE near Turbot Street Mrs. R. E. WOCKNER DRESSMAKER 514 Lutwyche Rd., Lutwyche Tel. M. 4278 MELBOURNE Permanent Waving Annette Junor HAIRDRESSING ALL BRANCHES 3rd Floor, York House 294 Lt. Collins St. Melbourne C1 G 5011 EUGENE SYSTEM Elizabeth Grant Millinery 147 Glenhilly Road Elsternwick 54	Australia MELBOURNE (Continued) georgette PTY LTD HATS FROCKS SPORTSWEAR HARRINGTON'S BLDGS, 266 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, CI. Tel. C. 6722 FURNITURE For Wholesale Trade Only Office and Household Furniture of Every Description D. FALLSHAW & SONS 1 Boundary Road, North Melbourne N1 Phone 9 4550 After office hours PU 7532 "ASK YOUR RETAILER FOR FALLSHAW FURNITURE" TAILOR TEL F2211 Gotal Movitz TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAPITOL HOUSE SWANSTON ST MELB CI Ronald's Central for flowers TO HELP TO CHEER & TO MAKE GLAD 99 Swanston St. Tel. C 3338 MELBOURNE CI CHUCK WIRE FENCE & GATE CO. PTY LTD 3 BARKLY ST. BRUNSWICK N10 Tel. Bwk. 1287 Enclosures Catalogues Posted on Request. Moffitt Importers of SPORTSWEAR 192 Collins St., MELBOURNE "BETTY ANNE" Home Made Cakes Savouries and Sandwiches to Order 139 Fitzroy St. Win. 358 St. Kilda, S2 TYPING & Duplicating OFFICES Miss D. L. ISAACS Typist and Stenographer 40 QUEEN ST. Tel. Cent. 9138 MELBOURNE CI W. H. CHANDLER W. H. Auctioneer Real Estate and Insurance Agents Property of all classes for sale Correspondence and Auctioneering 437 COLLINS ST., Melbourne C. 2050 Lee's Ladies' Footwear a Specialty Toilet Salon The WALDORF HAIRDRESSING—All Branches MARGARET FEGENT 6th Floor, Capitol House, Swanston St. Melbourne C1 Tel. C. 3061 MOTOR CAR REPAIRS & SERVICE STATION J. R. MILLIGAN AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER 13 Barkly St., near St. Kilda Junction Tel. Win. 2777 Taxi Service Careful and Courteous Driving Splendid 7-Passenger Cars REGENCY MOTOR CO. 10 St. Kilda & Tonbridge Road Tel. Win. 2162 Melbourne SC2 Watchmaker, Jeweller Wristlet Watches Diamond Rings Electric Plate Cutlery Repairs V. BOLDNER Elizabeth House, 340 Lt. Collins St. C 6449 TEA ROOMS SANDWICHES CUT TO ORDER CAKES CONFECTIONERY WHOLESALE & RETAIL C. SAWY 70 BOURKE ST. C. 1 C. 4746 We sell Toblerone Swiss Chocolate Dressmaking Miss Fredrick Nicholas Buildings 8th Floor, Room 14 Victoria Branch Melbourne, CI. Tel. F. 3416 "The Chalet" Olinda Guest House in the Hills Home Comforts Motorists welcome for luncheons. Afternoon Tea. Notice Board for directions at Olinda. E. & G. HAYES, Tel. Olinda 25 Bond's Millinery Salon Under Vice Regal Palace FRONTS, FEATHERS, FEMININE POSIES, ETC. ALSO ACCESSORIES GROSVENOR CHAMBERS 9 COLLINS ST. CI. Tel. Cent. 5993 "HAVELOCK" FLOUR FACTORY J. W. EDWARDS 72 Mt. Alexander Road, Flemington, W1. Ask Your Grocer for "Havelock" Self-Raising Flour. F. 6105 Radio and Electrical CONTRACTOR F. E. HINDLELL Tel. U6045 258 Tooronga Rd. East Malvern SE 6 Installations, Repairs, and Supplies of all kinds. RUTH HOLLOCK (Mina Mours) Phone Cent. 5384 PHOTOGRAPHER THE FIVE TOWNS CHINA & GLASS STORE "NOTED GIFT SHOP" M. MURRAY High Class English China Crystal, Brassware Domestic Hardware 137 Glen Huntly Rd., ESTERNWICK S4 Tel. L2510	Australia MELBOURNE (Continued) BALL & WELCH LTD.  DEPARTMENTS MILLINERY, SUITS, FROCKS, COATS, FURS, LINGERIE, ETC. FOR WOMEN AND MISSES MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR, DRESS AND SILK FABRICS, HOUSE- HOLD LINENS, GLASSWARE, etc. 180-192 Flinders Street and Entrance from Flinders Lane MELBOURNE C. 1 Telephones Central 9070 (10 Lines) The HOOVER IT BEATS ON A CUSHION OF AIR IT CLEANS See It Demonstrated Here, at Myers, or in Your Own Home. CALL OR TELEPHONE F. 5976, F. 5459 HOOVER (Australia) Limited Melbourne House, 380 Post Office Place West, MELBOURNE CI Incley IMPORTERS & CREATORS OF GOWNS LADIES' TAILORING TO ORDER From the World's Best Materials 258 Collins Street, Melbourne, C. 1 Seeds & Plants Gill & Searle Supply Everything for Your Garden Catalogue Post Free 75 BALABATTA STREET Melbourne, CI. Tel. F165 [2 Lines] J. Marks FURS Actual Manufacturers of Quality 316 Chapel Street, PRAHRAN ST. (Opposite the City Store) Tel. Win. 6089 MERIE'S THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND GIFTS For Artistic Jewellery, Amber, Objets d'Art Chinese Brasses, Etc. Cor. Hovey Place & Lt. Collins St. Melb. CI. Tel. F4409. Also at Carmel, California. Book Lovers' Library and Book Shop 239 Collins Street and at Collins Way, Opp. Collins Court, C. 1 (Late A. L. P.) Beiles-Letters, Plays, Stationery Art Photos of Australia, Novelties, etc. Telephone F. 2261 Complete Manufacturers of Mantelpieces, Church & Office Furniture Factory Importers: Carpets, Linoleum, Tiles, etc. Tollner, Paton & Coy (Late A. L. P.) Cash Grocers and Ironmongers 579 CHAPEL STREET SOUTH YARRA, S. E. 1 Satisfactory service guaranteed. We deliver free. Tel. Windsor 2845 MAX I SERVE YOU Day Frocks, Costumes, Evening Dresses TO ORDER MISS DOWER Tel. C. 8254 York House 204 Lt. Collins St. CI. INSURANCE New Zealand Insurance Co. Limited 483 Collins Street, Melbourne CI FIRE—MARINE—MOTOR CAR Tel. C. 9692 Holly Tea Rooms 90 COLLINS ST. EAST, C. 1 Closed Saturday Afternoon—Sunday Up-to-Date Restaurant Specializing in Home Cooking Open 10 A. M. to 7:15 P. M. C-11558 THE STANDARD INSURANCE CO. FIRE MARINE Established Over 50 Years Branches in All States Victoria Branch 48 Market St., Melb. CI. Tel. C. 2001, 2002 "PINETTE" for CHILDREN'S WEAR GIFTS, LAYETTES 4th Floor, Display Block Lt. Collins St. CI. or ring Win. 2584. Town & Country orders invited. MURCOTT'S Specialists in Child Portraiture Home or Studio 24 SPIT RD., MOSMAN E. V. PARSON, Proprietor Phone T-3741	Australia SYDNEY (Continued) J. & S. Greenwald Jewellers Specialising in Diamond Engagement Rings. 97-99 Castlereagh Street Sydney (Bank Entrance opp. David Jones) THE WESTON COMPANY LTD. Established 1901 Advertising Service Agents and Merchandising Counsel Chamber of Commerce Buildings SYDNEY, N. S. W. and at No. 1 Park Avenue, New York Cable Address: "Publicity" Sydney  DAVID JONES' NEW STORE The leading Store for Fashion goods men's, women's and children's wear. SYDNEY — N.S.W. GULBRANSEN The Registering Piano SONORAS—RADIOS MELODEONS Mastertouch Music Rolls E. F. WILKS & CO. Ltd. 317-319-321 PITT ST., SYDNEY Established 1887 W. NICHOLSON TAILOR Greys Inn Chambers, 134 King St. Sydney "For That Distinctive Suit" "Permanent Waving" By scientific methods under ideal conditions J. D. BORROWMAN A. L. T. LONDON Fifth Floor, Manchester Unity Bldg. 185 Elizabeth Street, Sydney Phone MA. 2743 Telegrams "Permwave" Sydney SHELCOTE NEUTRAL BAY Beautifully situated on the water front Own wharf and swimming bath; extensive grounds; tennis; full size billiard table; ex- cellent cuisine; hot water service; garages. MR. F. STRATTON. Phone X 1921. Price & Quality EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY AND ROBES 107 KING STREET—SYDNEY Southern Confectionery EAT MORE SWEETS Home Made Cakes and Sweets Supplied Fresh Every Day. 84 B Pitt St., near G. P. O. Lessons in Confectionery at Williamson House 51 Castlereagh St., Sydney. REAL ESTATE ALL BRANCHES Personal Attention by Principals DEER & WESTBROOK Ltd. 109 Pitt Street, Sydney B. 2519 The Horse Shoe Teas, Luncheons, Dinners Hosking Place off Pitt Street Sydney B 4407 MISS TWYFORD 11th Floor, Kembla Building Margaret St., SYDNEY Tel. B6489 Multigraphing Typewriting Addressing, Etc. PHOTO ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LTD. 40 WILLIAM STREET, SYDNEY Highest Class Workmanship in LINE, TONE & COLOUR BLOCKS Phone F 1008 For Good Printing VALE & PEARSON, Ltd. Commercial Printers and Stationers 2 Castlereagh Street, Sydney IT PAYS TO HAVE THE BEST THE ROSE MARIE TEA ROOMS Home made cakes and pastries a specialty MISS E. UNDERWOOD 122 Philip St., Sydney also at 126 Bathurst St., near Elizabeth St. THE MASCOT TEA ROOMS FOR LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS 26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY Phone B W 6292. Opp. Hardy Bros. For a prompt, distinctive Laundry Service PHONE F. 2449 HILLVIEW LAUNDRY LTD. RENNIE LANE (off Regent Street) PADDINGTON Dry Cleaners, Pressers and Expert Launderers Personal and Household.	Australia SYDNEY (Continued) BEARD, WATSON & Co. LTD for Value and Service in all matters of HOME FURNISHING George St. Sydney, N.S.W. Gourlay Bros. Limited Furniture Warehousemen Removers & Storage Specialists Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion MILLER STREET NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W. When Making Your Will safeguard the future of your dependents by appointing Permanent Trustee Co. of N. S. W. Ltd. to act as EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES A Company with over forty years' experience. Estates under control exceed £12,000,000. Write for explanatory booklet 25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY J.B. GOOCH Ladies' & Gentlemen's HAIRDRESSERS Eugene Permanent Waver Shingling & Trimming by Male Experts All Branches of HAIRDRESSING SERVICE by Skilled Operators Callaghan House, 393 George Street SYDNEY Phone MA 5083 Estab. 50 Years Poullars Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners 116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W. IRONFOUNDERS Bird & Lucas Ltd. Sheehy Street, GLEBE Reputation and General Engineering Castings PHONE J-4979 TYPEWRITING Addressing, etc. All Work Promptly Attended To MARY LEVI 26 Lea Avenue, Wollighby Miss HORWOOD High Class Costumiere Ladies' Tailoring 310 George Street, Sydney Wai-Raku Beautiful Harbour Views Comfortable Home, close to city. Good table; single and double rooms. MISS BLACKETT, 81 Pitt St., KIRIBILLI, Sydney Church & General Joinery Works Alterations & Repairs Promptly Executed JOHN BROWN Federal and State Contractor 114A Johnston St., ANZANBURY. Tel. Pet. 776 THE LOFTUS PLANT and FLOWER STORE L. A. Symonds, 6 LOFTUS STREET New Zealand CHRISTCHURCH Miss G. WATSON FROCK SPECIALIST WHOLESALE and RETAIL Gough's Building, 272 High Street WELLINGTON P. H. JAUNCEY Portrait Photographer Phone 43.847 50 Willis Street S. E. CHILMAN Bookeller and Stationer Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens Stocked 114 LAMBTON QUAY ARTHUR LEE "The Silk Centre" Opp. G. P. O. Phone 41.210	

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



One Minute Biographies.



Who: RICHARD NEVILLE, EARL OF WARWICK.

Where: England.

When: Fifteenth century.

Why famous: An English soldier and statesman, for 10 years the first subject under the English Crown. He is usually referred to as "the Kingmaker." Through the mist that remote period little may be discerned of the personality of this man, only a vague sense of the grandeur which attended his career. It is impossible to build up a satisfying portrait of the man himself. We do know that he was the eldest son of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury; but we cannot be sure even of the place of his birth. The Nevilles of Raby Castle, however, were legion and their reputations valorous.

In childhood the Kingmaker was betrothed to Anne, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; and Richard Neville, in his twenty-first year, became Earl of Warwick through his wife's inheritance of the Beauchamp lands and titles. This made him premier earl of England and a member of the King's Council. The disastrous French wars had demoralized the barons, yet theirs was still an enormous influence. For the power of the church had waned and there was little sense of loyalty on the part of the common people to any central government. If they favored the cause of the house of York rather than that of Lancaster, it was because that of York seemed to promise the enforcement of "good governance." It was at just this time that Warwick found himself at the head of one of the chief factions of the nobility.

To trace the story of his career through the battles and the intrigues of the Wars of the Roses would here be impossible. For a period he was supreme. He succeeded in removing one King from the throne and placing another upon it; later, when it suited his purpose, he brought Henry VI out of the Tower of London and set him up as England's sovereign. But when the Lancastrian fortunes turned, Warwick's fortunes turned with them. On the field of Barnet, April 14, 1470, his forces were defeated and he himself slain; but he had wielded such powers that ever since it has been possible for historians to say of him that he made and unmade kings.

A Word a Day

Cornucopia

In classic mythology we read that Zeus was fed with goat's milk by Amalthea, and that Zeus, in gratitude, took one of the horns of that animal and bestowed it on his benefactor with the promise that it would provide its possessor an abundance of everything desired.

This remarkable horn was called in the Latin *cornu copiae*, the corn meaning "horn," and *copiae* (genitive of *copia*), "plenty."

An abundance, an overflowing supply, may be described as "cornucopian." It is a fanciful word which is much heard during the harvest season.

Accent: cor-nu-cop-ee-ah on the third syllable; sound first o as in orb, u as in unite, second o as in old, i as in it, a as in sofa.

"Nature appears in the fall with her cornucopia."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Odds and Ends

New York's Broadway
Broadway, within the limits of Greater New York, is 15½ miles in length.

Streamlined Funnel
The funnels on the world's fastest steamer, the S.S. Bremen, are streamlined.

Submarine Depths
The ordinary depth to which a submarine submerges is about 285 feet.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How many saloons has Mussolini closed in the last five years?—*Mirror of World Opinion*..... 20
2. In a set of china does the trade regard a gravy boat, with container attached to be safer, as two pieces?—*Household Arts Page*..... 20
3. How does Venezuela rank among the oil producing countries?—*News Section*..... 20
4. What college offers a three-year night course in aviation engineering?—*Odds and Ends*..... 20
5. What is the unusual rental that a certain tenant on a Scotland estate is required to pay?—*Random Ramblings*..... 20

Grade Yourself!
What Is Your Percentage?

In Lighter Vein

The Name

"A Kathleen Mavourneen loan?" questioned a judge in an Irish court. "What in the world is that?" "That's what we call some loans in our parts," the witness replied. "They are the 'it may be for years and it may be forever' sort."—*Montreal Star*.



Passing Show
Grocer (making up his order for the week): "Do we want any new-laid eggs, George?"
George (the assistant): "No, sir; we have enough in the store room for another six weeks."

Easy to Satisfy
"Is your husband hard to please in his cooking?"
"No, indeed! Just anything that I don't happen to have suits him perfectly!"

Gnome!
Teacher: "Agnes, can you give me another name for 'elf'?"
Agnes: "No'm."
Teacher: "Yes, dear, that is right."



"Something wrong with this edition, sir. Can't make it out."

"H'm. Looks all right. Cannon and strip in?" "Yes."

I have a nice pan of water in the kitchen but if I'm thirsty I'd rather scamper up to the bathroom and give a short sharp "Wow." Pretty soon one of my mistresses will come up and give me some cold water in a Dixie cup.

"Do you know about squirrels? Well, one lives in the trees in front of my home. Every day he comes to the front steps for nuts. I can run fast but Mr. Squirrel can go faster. I couldn't catch him if I tried."

For a long time my brother lived with me, and did we have high-jinx together. Well, I guess. We'd jinx-ize in newspapers and maybe we couldn't tear them into shreds.

I'm so glad that you have such good times with Jerry, your New Jersey playmate. Perhaps, you will come down and visit him some day. Snubby.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:
You have been so good about forwarding my many letters that I feel the least I can do to thank you is to send you a letter. I have some lovely correspondents in Africa, England, the Canal Zone and the United States. My favorite pastime is reading, but I also enjoy playing the piano and doing my French lessons. When I am older I want to be a lawyer and also do writing. This year I am finishing my Calvert School course, and I should be extremely happy to receive letters from other girls taking this course.

Pittsfield is a city of 50,000. "In the heart of the Berkshire Hills." It is a favorite summer resort for many. There are about half a dozen parks and as many lakes all very near here.

I love to travel. Three years ago I went to visit in Pittsburgh, Pa. While there we went on a boat trip up the Monongahela River. At one of the factories at which we stopped

Children's Column? "Yes." "What I Think Series?" "Yes." "Crossword Puzzle?" "Yes—all there."

"The advertisements are in. But— I've got it!"

Children's Column? "Yes." "What I Think Series?" "Yes." "Crossword Puzzle?" "Yes—all there."

Children's Column? "Yes." "What I Think Series?" "Yes." "Crossword Puzzle?" "Yes—all there."

A Quotation for Today

IN OLDEN times men looked for the philosopher's stone, which, they believed, would turn whatever it touched into gold. Here is the philosopher's stone: Touch any act or word with love, and instantly it is precious in the sight of God.

—GEORGE HODGES

Brevities

Eugene (Ore.) Guard: The American Legion was offered a choice of Boston or Los Angeles for the next convention. "Beans or orange juice?" was the Los Angeles slogan. The boys voted for "beans." 'Twas never like this in the army.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Somebody held a watch on President Hoover recently when he made a complete change of clothing in six minutes. Yeah, but probably it took Mrs. Hoover the better part of 15 minutes to "pick up after him."

Detroit News: Sometime in the winter the Skeptics' Society plans to invest in a household appliance which "will pay for itself in three months," to see whether it will meet the payments.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Giving

CHICAGO business man of mature years, feeling that his business could spare him for a time, enrolled at the Art Institute. He had always loved painting, and this was his first opportunity to devote himself to it.

He enjoyed the work thoroughly, but what impressed him most was the earnestness of some of his young fellow students. He was particularly touched by two boys who were carrying on the work with very little money, yet with much determination.

One day he stepped into the business office of the institution and quietly handed over a check. He wanted the office to take it and apply it on the tuition of the two boys. It would give them each a year's clear sailing. But there was one condition—the lads must never learn where the money came from. The secret has been kept, but the anonymous scholarships will long be remembered.

Every now and then the Art Institute gets these anonymous gifts from donors too modest to let their names be known, said Miss Florence Odell, assistant dean. One woman gave Miss Odell \$25 to use whenever she found some student who needed it. That wasn't hard for the assistant dean to do. The sum looked large indeed to a student who was barely managing to pull through.

Not long ago Miss Odell received another \$25 check. It came from a girl previously helped. She was now a teacher, she wrote, and earning. She couldn't pay back that money, "for it is now invested in me," she said. But she did want to give an equal sum to some other girl.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Haddonfield, New Jersey

Dear Anna Leary:
When I read about you and saw your picture, I thought you might be interested in my picture, and in hearing of another little doggie, sometimes called an Eskimo and sometimes a Samoyede.

My name is Snubby or more often "Snubby" and of course you know Snubs who is in the Monitor every day or so. Often they call me "Dear Little Snubby" because they love me.

I live in a nice big home in a beautiful quiet town in New Jersey where there is a lawn with lots of plants and shrubbery to sniff around. I have two mistresses here and they are both so very good to me. When

dinner is over I try to amuse them so that they will take me for a walk. I get my ball and if they are busy reading the paper, I just give the leap into the lap of one of the other and that settles the paper. Sometimes I'll clap hands if they tell me to. It isn't hard. You just sit up

straight, put both front paws together and wag them up and down. Just for fun I often practice clapping hands when I am lying on the floor.

I have a nice pan of water in the kitchen but if I'm thirsty I'd rather scamper up to the bathroom and give a short sharp "Wow." Pretty soon one of my mistresses will come up and give me some cold water in a Dixie cup.

"Do you know about squirrels? Well, one lives in the trees in front of my home. Every day he comes to the front steps for nuts. I can run fast but Mr. Squirrel can go faster. I couldn't catch him if I tried."

For a long time my brother lived with me, and did we have high-jinx together. Well, I guess. We'd jinx-ize in newspapers and maybe we couldn't tear them into shreds.

I'm so glad that you have such good times with Jerry, your New Jersey playmate. Perhaps, you will come down and visit him some day. Snubby.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:
You have been so good about forwarding my many letters that I feel the least I can do to thank you is to send you a letter. I have some lovely correspondents in Africa, England, the Canal Zone and the United States. My favorite pastime is reading, but I also enjoy playing the piano and doing my French lessons. When I am older I want to be a lawyer and also do writing. This year I am finishing my Calvert School course, and I should be extremely happy to receive letters from other girls taking this course.

Pittsfield is a city of 50,000. "In the heart of the Berkshire Hills." It is a favorite summer resort for many. There are about half a dozen parks and as many lakes all very near here.

I love to travel. Three years ago I went to visit in Pittsburgh, Pa. While there we went on a boat trip up the Monongahela River. At one of the factories at which we stopped

Children's Column? "Yes." "What I Think Series?" "Yes." "Crossword Puzzle?" "Yes—all there."

"The advertisements are in. But— I've got it!"

Children's Column? "Yes." "What I Think Series?" "Yes." "Crossword Puzzle?" "Yes—all there."

Children's Column? "Yes." "What I Think Series?" "Yes." "Crossword Puzzle?" "Yes—all there."

Children's Column? "Yes." "What I Think Series?" "Yes." "Crossword Puzzle?" "Yes—all there."

Children's Column? "Yes." "What I Think Series?" "Yes." "Crossword Puzzle?" "Yes—all there."

Children's Column? "Yes." "What I Think Series?" "Yes." "Crossword Puzzle?" "Yes—all there."

Children's Column? "Yes." "What I Think Series?" "Yes." "Crossword Puzzle?" "Yes—all there."

Children's Column? "Yes." "What I Think Series?" "Yes." "Crossword Puzzle?" "Yes—all there."

Forum, and the Educational and Theatrical pages.

Well, Mail Baggers, I am 16 years of age, and attend Second Church of Christ, Scientist, in Oak Cliff. A suburb of Dallas. I am interested in many things, too numerous to mention here—some of which are books, dancing, dramatics, languages, aviation, and all outdoor sports.

I should like to receive letters from girls of my age from France, England, the Islands, Italy, etc., in fact, any place in the world. I'll be perfectly happy to answer any letters I may receive, but I'll have to ask my future pen friends to please write me in English, Spanish, or French, for these are the only languages I know.

I hope my letters come pouring in right soon from all parts of the world and I'm sure that they will be very interesting. I haven't as yet any unknown friends so perhaps that accounts for my anxiety to have some now.

Lots of love to you, dear Editor, and all Mail Baggers and Monitor readers. Dolly H.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:
Portland is having an inaugural flight of the first air mail route between Portland and New York. The city of Portland is asking the children to send air mail letters to someone person east of Portland. I thought it would be interesting to write to the Monitor, because I have never written to the Mail Bag before.

I am 15 years old and my favorite hobbies are horseback riding, swimming and tennis. I should like to correspond with girls near my age who live in Europe, Germany preferred. I had a very interesting vacation this summer, and would be glad to share it with someone. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was old enough to go.

[This is the third letter sent to the Mail Bag on this inaugural flight. Thank you, Wilma.—Ed.]

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be enclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be enclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

San Francisco, California

Dear Editor:
Although I always read the Mail Bag whenever it is in the Monitor, this is my first letter to it. I especially enjoy the Young Folks' Page and following the adventures of Snubs. I also like to work the puzzles in the Children's Corner.

I am 14 years old, a sophomore in the Galileo High School. I should love to correspond with girls my age in the United States or foreign countries, especially Japan. I lived in Yokohama, Japan, for four years before their big earthquake and fire in 1923, and I should like to know about all the changes that have taken place there since then. I am very fond of outdoor sports, swimming most of all. I also like to read and draw.

There are nine Christian Science Churches here and I go to Fifth Church Sunday School. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was old enough.

Elizabeth D.

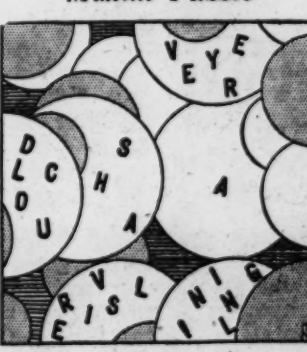
[How many other Mail Baggers are successful with the puzzles in the Children's Corner?—Ed.]

Dallas, Texas

Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have been reading it for a long time. I wish to express my thanks for the Mail Bag which gives the young folks of all nations an opportunity to correspond with each other and do their "bit" in encouraging friendly foreign relations and the international peace movement now going on. I know they get lots of fun out of it.

I just love the Monitor. I can spend two hours reading a Monitor and when I think I'm through my eye catches another interesting item, and it seems as if I just had to read it. I seldom get a chance to read it all, there is so much of interest in it. I particularly enjoy Archibald, the editorials, all of the Daily Features, the Young Folks' Page, the Home

Maxim Puzzle



By Properly Arranging the Various Groups of Letters, Spell an Old Saying.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to African Cities Puzzle: Addis Ababa, Durban, Cairo, Cape Town, Johannesburg.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Verdict for Good Government

THE conviction in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia of Albert B. Fall, once a United States Senator and afterward Secretary of the Interior, of the acceptance of a \$100,000 bribe in exchange for the lease of the Elk Hills Naval Oil Reserve to a speculative oil promoter, is a notable vindication of the law. It will still for a time the anarchistic cry that men of means and influence cannot be convicted of crime. It will lay new emphasis upon the responsibility of public officials for the honorable conduct of their offices. It will demonstrate the efficiency, in this one notable instance at least, of the law-enforcing agencies of the Government. It may perhaps check the notorious tendency of the more conscienceless practitioners of big business to look upon the public possessions of the United States as reservoirs of wealth which they may tap for their own benefit by any practicable, even though criminal, methods.

Viewed coldly, with an eye single to the well-being of the Nation, with thought alone of the maintenance of higher standards of official integrity, the case of Fall might be regarded as in the end a useful incident of American public life. That as a result of the exposures of the faithless handling of the Government oil reserves the Nation recovered fully \$30,000,000 in money and saved for its own use two public properties, estimated at a value of \$100,000,000 each, is perhaps the least significant phase of the affair. What is advantageous, what will unquestionably exert in future a marked influence upon public life, is this determination that the law of the land is adequate to bring to justice men who have committed crime against the body politic, no matter how wealthy and influential their associates may have been, or how lofty their official positions.

Traffic Tickets: New Style

IT WAS yesterday's traffic cop who, on being told by the driver of a fast-moving car that they were hurrying to catch a train, drawled, "Well, just wait a minute and I'll give you a 'ticket.'" But today, your courteous traffic officer asks your name and address and invites you to call at the police station for a "ticket"—a "Safe Driver's Card."

Such, at least, is the case in Evanston, Ill., where M. M. Kreml, director of the new safety bureau of the police department, is thus honoring and popularizing law observance. Careful drivers are watched, and their skill in averting traffic problems is rewarded.

Here, at last, seems to be the proper emphasis. And as to its workability, one has only to turn to the United States Post Office in Pasadena, Calif., and note the improvement in service since the postmaster put up a sign asking that exceptional instances of courtesy on the part of employees be reported to him.

Politeness and safety go hand in hand on the highways. The gentleman may be delayed as much as ten seconds in pulling up to an abrupt stop to allow another to take the right of way, but he gets home whole and, better yet, with no depreciation in his manliness. In recognizing instances of this sort, Evanston should soon lead the Nation in motor safety.

Better Than Counting Guns

GREAT BRITAIN'S decision to ratify the Arms Traffic Convention of 1925, however welcome in itself, is not likely to lead to the early enforcement of this treaty which so far has only been ratified by seven states out of the fourteen whose ratifications are necessary to bring it into operation. Some thirty-five powers, including the United States, originally signed the convention, but it was made clear by many of them at the time that they would not ratify until certain other questions, notably that of publicity for arms manufacture, had been satisfactorily settled. At present there appears to be no early likelihood of this.

The main trouble hitherto has been the reluctance of certain states to agree to publish the statistics of manufacture of armaments by government factories. Other states, particularly those which buy their armaments abroad and mainly from private firms, not unnaturally complain that the effect would be to throw a spotlight on their purchases while carefully covering up the tracks of those countries which make their own arms.

Opinions differ as to the extent to which the Arms Traffic Convention of 1925 would promote the cause of peace. It is in no way concerned with reducing the output of weapons, but merely tries to regulate their distribution by forbidding importation and exportation without a license. No attempt is made to limit sales or production.

Some people even argue that it is undesirable to restrict sales on the ground that to do so tends to make it more difficult to overthrow an unpopular and illegal autocracy, and they point to the undeniable fact that the Greeks, Serbians, and Bulgarians would not have gained their independence from Turkey if such restrictions had been in force.

All things considered, the 1925 convention is a rather doubtful quantity at present, especially as Congress has definitely refused to ratify it, and without the participation of the United

States it is a question whether the convention could be carried out. Moreover the almost universal acceptance of the Kellogg pact and the rapid spread of disarmament than the somewhat dubious method of looking over one's neighbor's fence to count how many weapons he has.

Regulations of the arms traffic is no doubt necessary, but positive methods of promoting peace are by far the best safeguards against war. Fortunately, there is good reason to hope that before long the rapid extension of peaceful means of settling disputes will make it possible to negotiate a new Arms Traffic Convention of a less complicated and controversial nature.

President Hoover and Waterways

IT WAS Herbert Hoover, the engineer, quite as much as Herbert Hoover, the President of the United States, who spoke at Louisville concerning the development and utilization of the waterways of the United States. The occasion was propitious. It was the celebration of the completion of the dams, locks and channels which open the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo on the Mississippi, a distance of about 1000 miles, and the modernization of the channel from Cairo to the sea, another 1000 miles. Distances in these United States are such as to make any parallel with the economic efficiency of the carefully developed systems of canalized rivers and canals in European countries misleading. Nevertheless, even the brief experience of the United States with its rivers properly adapted for heavy traffic has proved the economic value of water transportation.

President Hoover pointed out that in the so-called Golden Age of river transportation, joyously celebrated by writers of fiction and students of sporting chronicles, 500 tons was a tremendous cargo for a single vessel to carry. Today a tug or river steamer will push barges carrying 10,000 tons. The floating palaces of the days of the Show Boat and of Mark Twain's reminiscences drew two or three feet of water. The great river is now equipped to carry from St. Louis to the sea craft drawing nine feet. The Nation has been slow in the development of its rivers, a policy urged even by George Washington as a result of personal observations of streams which might be fitted for navigation, and thus far that development has been haphazard and ill-advised.

President Hoover promises henceforth a definite policy with a continuing program for at least ten years to come, and the creation of a north-and-south trunk line with feeders rather than mere spotty construction of dams and channels which form no part of a scientifically planned system. On the Ohio alone, he points out that within twelve years the river traffic has grown from 25,000,000 tons to more than 50,000,000. It would seem impossible to overestimate the volume of traffic which should be carried by the entire Mississippi system composed of a great north-and-south trunk waterway from the lakes to the gulf, with tributaries reaching to the Alleghenies on one side and into the great farming districts of the Northwest on the other.

President Hoover meets the very natural query as to expense with the statement that to carry out the program so far as domestic waterways are concerned will cost not more than \$10,000,000 a year, and if the St. Lawrence waterway to the sea is included, \$20,000,000. He makes a telling reference to a subject very much in the public mind when he says:

This annual increase is equal to the cost of one-half of one battleship. If we are so fortunate as to save this annual outlay on naval construction as the result of the forthcoming naval conference in London, nothing could be a finer or more vivid conversion of swords to plowshares.

As to the question of the operation and utilization of these waterways, he declares that it is necessary to continue Government barge lines through the pioneering stages, but expects ultimately to encourage the establishment of privately owned and operated lines and barges to take their place. The timidity of capital, with the adverse influence of great financial forces interested in railroads having suspicions of the development of water transportation, has always made difficult the establishment of barge or steamboat lines on the rivers. The Government, through the operation of what is known as the Warrenton Line of barges, has made an extraordinary demonstration of the possibility of barge transportation, and of the practicability of developing it under public operation. Yet there is no desire on the part either of the Government or, we believe, of the masses of the people to have this public operation continued longer than is necessary to demonstrate to private enterprise that an opportunity exists for profitable investment. It is obvious that it is the President's idea that ultimately the fleets which ply American rivers and canals will be privately owned.

It is peculiarly fortunate that at a time when it seems that a great new impetus is being given to the development of water transportation the President of the United States should be one who has technical and professional knowledge of engineering problems and a personal interest in the utilization of waterways which enable him to speak with so much clarity and authority on the subject.

Give Slum Dwellers a Chance

EVERY country where industry predominates has its slum problem. And Scotland is no exception, as anyone who has trudged the Canongate of Edinburgh, the Gallowgate of Glasgow or the Overgate of Dundee can testify. There the slum is at its worst, but a brave attempt to abolish it is being made, and in Dundee alone a new housing scheme which will take 1500 people away from unsanitary surroundings to modern dwellings with plenty of air and light has been started. This is a commendable step and inspires the hope that there will arise in the new environment a better and more contented community. But that again is contingent upon surrounding circumstances.

Generally, where there are slums there are public houses. And the prevention of the growth of the one is no less necessary than the abolition of the other. It is the duty of the authorities to see that no licenses are granted for public houses in the newly settled districts, for failure to take such a precaution puts a severe strain upon the effort to improve the lot of the poorer

classes. The fact that in isolated cases slum dwellers have not made the most of the opportunities afforded them is no more indication that they prefer dismal homes to clean, sanitary dwellings than that because a man is lowly he is necessarily low. Give the slum dwellers a chance. They will show that the confidence is not misplaced.

Helping the American Indian

WORK is to be tried anew as the solution to the Indian problem in the United States. That is the key to the policy of the reorganized Indian Bureau of the United States Department of the Interior—a policy which generally found favor among those who attended in New York State the Lake Mohonk Conference on the Indian.

More vocational and less academic teaching to pave the way to prepare the Indian youth for a definite job is the definite end toward which the Federal Bureau is now working. It is proposed to follow this with an effort to find a job for graduates in the white man's world, where the red man may be assimilated, instead of being sent back to the reservation, where opportunities are few and tradition a handicap. There will be exceptions, of course, because, as the new commissioner of the Indian Bureau says, there are 353,000 Indians and almost as many problems, since each tribe, if not each Indian, is a case in itself. The Indian, even with an educational start, experience has shown, is not wholly fitted to stand alone. He needs a helping and guiding hand, as well as a sympathetic welcome, to steady and encourage him in his new environment. The effort will be to place groups rather than to isolate the individual, to encourage family life instead of loneliness.

There are 70,000 Indian children now being educated, most of them with parental permission. The policy is to keep them moving away from rather than toward the reservation, which, because of the blighting effect of government dole, is considered to have failed except to care for those who cannot or will not shake off the lethargy it produces.

When the final chapter is written in the history of the Indian question, the traditional interest of the Quaker will shine through it all.

From the early days when William Penn negotiated the famous treaty about which the Indians, with implicit faith in his promises, said, "We will live in love with William Penn and his children as long as the sun and moon shall endure," the Quakers have given freely their sympathetic offices. Alfred K. Smiley, a State of Maine Quaker, started conferences on the Indian in 1883 by inviting a number of men and women interested in the Indian to Lake Mohonk as his guests. This year Daniel A. Smiley, a brother, and his wife resumed the conference at Mohonk. A Quaker President has caused a reorganization in personnel and policies in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He appointed as commissioner, Charles J. Rhoads, with J. Henry Scattergood as assistant. Both men are Quakers.

The Indian problem, so far as it is unsolved, is a responsibility that must be accepted to an embarrassing degree by the people of the United States. There are, to be sure, many extenuating circumstances, but the job of doing justice to the Indian has been and must be accepted and worked out by the people who have, by whatever right, assumed control. It is safe to say that the white Americans want to do their duty by the Indians, who are constitutionally entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The Helpful Reader

SOME weeks ago there appeared in these columns an editorial captioned "Dear Mr. Editor," being a discussion on the reasons for the kindly reception given by readers to casual excursions into fields of pleasant diversion, and the relative silence attending more formal, perhaps more substantial offerings. The editorial in question seems to have struck a common chord, for responses from friends have been received and published.

But the eddy stirred up by the prow of the first editorial is worthy of some little recognition. No newspaper can reach its full stature, or fulfill its high function as a reporter, expositor and interpreter, unless it has a devoted family of readers. It is the reader who in part edits newspapers. Thoughtful reading, helpful criticism, a word of commendation about a newspaper to friends and acquaintances, establish contacts that energize and inspire any editorial sanctum, and have their sure culmination in a more enlightened type of journalism.

No paper can thrive in the face of the continued disapproval of its readers. Given their continuing approbation and loyal support, all achievements are possible. In this respect The Christian Science Monitor counts itself peculiarly fortunate.

Editorial Notes

Sports followers see in the get-together of Yale's athletic captains and faculty directors at a dinner next week a step taken toward better co-operation and understanding between the representatives of these two highly important sides of college life. This is, however, only one of many evidences now apparent, indicating that colleges will soon be producing fewer athletes as such and far more student-athletes.

One commentator has remarked that the only peace of any use is the peace coming through "security," and has suggested that the United States build what it will in the way of warships and let Great Britain build what she will. The world has had a bitter taste of this iron-walled security. Is that quietness peace, that rests behind big guns?

Governor Allen of Massachusetts has stated that back-seat drivers should insist that those with whom they ride should exercise proper care in driving. This may be the first—and perhaps the only—word spoken in defense of the back-seat driver, but it comes from an authoritative source.

That young aviator whose miniature plane remained aloft for almost fifteen minutes set up a record of which the inventors of the full-sized airplane would have been proud not so many years ago.

Looking for the European in America

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

WHEN I was asked why I was visiting the United States, a whimsical impulse caused me to reply, "I am going in search of a good European." A Diogenes who wandered about Europe, not to find the traditional "honest man," but to discover the "good European," of whom we lately heard much, would have to possess a powerful lantern; and, indeed, unless it had some of the qualities of Aladdin's lamp, his search would be in vain.

The good European, I asserted, lives in America; he does not live in Europe. In Europe there are Englishmen and Germans and Frenchmen and Italians and Spaniards, and more than a score of other varieties of human beings; but there is no trace of a European—that is to say, a blend of all these races.

Even if we suppose the formation, politically and economically, of the United States of Europe, it will be long before there is a racial evolution, and a common type of European citizen who may properly be called European be shaped. He would be a compound—neither Dutch nor Anglo-Saxon, neither Latin nor Slav. Whatever his actual origins, he would have to be influenced and fashioned by many civilizations; his literature, his culture, would not be national.

It may be that at present Europe is too consciously nationalist to become European. Before Europe can be Europeanized, said a wit, it must be Americanized.

By this is meant that the American citizen, though he may be personally proud of his English or German ancestors, is in constant contact with immigrants and the descendants of immigrants from many European countries; and he becomes an entirely new kind of human being. It would not be straining paradox too far to describe him as the "good European," imagined by idealistic politicians, but nonexistent in Europe. So if Europe is ever to become European and be peopled by Europeans, it must learn to resemble, so far as its population is concerned, the United States of America. In that event, the real European will be characteristically American, just as the typical American of today is characteristically European.

A little later I found in the London Times a stimulating article on the United States of Europe by a man who, more than any other, can claim to be European. Prof. Salvador de Madariaga is the exception which proves the rule. He is an old acquaintance of mine, whose career in many countries I have watched with interest. His understanding of the French, the Spanish, the Italian, the British, and other European mentalities, is amazing. He is Spanish by birth, French by education, and before the war was a London literary critic. He was appointed to an important post on the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva. Then he went to a chair at Oxford. He has written in three languages. With his keen intuitive intellect, his intense sympathies, his wide knowledge, he is, perhaps, the most cosmopolitan man I know.

The vital point which this exceptional European makes in his article is that there are "no Europeans in Europe." He speaks of the astounding variety of European manifestations. Europe, he says, is Chartres and Venice, Heidelberg and Seville, Amsterdam and Budapest, Cambridge and Toledo, Naples and Stockholm, Canterbury and

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Whither the U. S. E.?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Having read with interest your editorial anent the Briand proposal for a "United States of Europe" and a previous editorial on "Letters to the Editor," I venture to suggest that M. Briand's principal object for the present is to preserve the solidarity of the allied nations, even by inclusion of the late enemy, which solidarity, in the event the recent settlement works out, may be expected to fade away in the natural course of affairs. Such a development would tend to lessen the present prestige of France in Europe and elsewhere.

The strength in M. Briand's suggestion lies in the fact that the allied nations have found that much common progress may be made through frequent conferences. The idea is not new; its aim has been emphasized in other developments in past history, and a very similar suggestion was reported to have been made to the old Emperor Franz Joseph by a young member of his court at the time Bosnia and Herzegovina became a part of the old Austrian Empire, although this proposal related more particularly to the Balkans.

To think of Europe politically knitted together by statehood, after the fashion of the United States of America, is to disregard the fundamental elements of the European social structure and the habits of thought of various distinct types and classes of people who through centuries have built up varying types of association—governmentally and otherwise—and who look upon "the American experiment" with interest, often with awe, but very seldom with understanding. Its statesmen would be expected to follow Jeffersonian ideas of state sovereignty and make doubly sure the preservation of it.

To America the formation of such a confederation would be helpful if the proper spirit of co-operation predominated, and America can do much to make it so. A rededication to fundamental American ideals, constantly practiced in commercial intercourse abroad, would be decidedly helpful.

Unity of purpose would likewise be beneficial to the work of the League of Nations; such a "regional union" would aid the cause of peace, the promotion of commerce and application of efficiency to all activities, if the scheme is based, like the Declaration of Independence

and the Constitution, on the welfare of the individual, and that basic point never lost sight of—America might well take stock of its own progress along this same line.
J. FAIRC.

Solving the Forest Fire Problem

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
My attention recently has been drawn to an article captioned "Canada Seeks Way to Save Forests," published in your issue of September 10, referring to my research work along forest fire prevention lines on the United States side of the boundary. While the nature of my work has been correctly mentioned in the main, your correspondent has evidently had a mistaken impression as to my relations with the Canadian Government and also with the Canadian Forestry Association.

While I am a member of the Canadian Forestry Association, I am not one of its executives. I also am a member of the Society for the Preservation of Canadian Forests, and one of its organizers. But I am in no way the accredited agent of either organization. The work of my present association for the preservation of Canadian Forests is to aid the Government in enforcing the laws for the removal of slashings, which become one of the greatest fire hazards, and to co-operate with other organizations having similar objects. The members of this group are not at present functioning as an organization, although through no fault of its organizers. The Canadian Forestry Association, through its board of directors at Ottawa, assumed to carry on the society's work.

My forest preservation research work here, where I have been some months, is being sponsored and financed entirely independent of the Canadian Government, the Canadian Forestry Association and the Society for Preservation of Canadian Forests. The work of my present associates and myself is purely individual and calculated to stimulate public interest on both sides of the boundary along international lines, and thus to aid as best we can our respective governments in the solving of the prevention feature of the forest fire problem.

I, in common with many forest lovers, am a free lance worker in the sense of being our respective governments in solving the forest fire problem, especially in this "neck of the woods."
GEORGE E. KEITH.

Tacoma, Wash.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Why No Current Crime in News Reels

THE following question comes to the editor of the Motion Picture:
Why are scenes of actual crime and actual criminals never used in news reels?

"The six newsreel companies never feature or refer to the current crime scandal whatever it may be. The chief objection to portraying actual crime in the news reels," according to Carl E. Milliken, secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, "as compared with imaginary crime used during the development of dramatic plots in entertainment pictures is that in real life punishment is never swift nor certain, and when it occurs at all, would not be seen in the same picture with the crime itself. In the crook story as shown on the screen, on the contrary, punishment follows quickly and certainly after the offense. Furthermore, current crime stories in the news reels would tend to feed the criminal's abnormal lust for publicity and to make him a hero surrounded by a halo of romance, thus setting a bad example to the youth in motion-picture audiences."—The Motion Picture.

Ten Years Dropped

DID you read Sunday, under the picture of his first dirigible, Count Zeppelin's prediction back in 1909: "It may take ten years, but we will cross the ocean?" S. G. Weiler, who reminds us of the occasion and recalls the prediction, believes that had it not been for the war America would have seen its first Zeppelin in 1919. Ten years dropped out in progress in this one field which so commands interest, which is one of the first things Europe has gone ahead with.

Ten years dropped out of the world's advance, out of everyone's life, whether he was in the war or not even remotely connected with it. And this in the field of mechanical progress where we are keenest on going ahead. How much time lost in our other ambitions, in our march

toward better cities and better governments and better lives? Is it any wonder people who are displeased with those whose constant talk is that "we shall have war wars"? Is it any wonder there is support for every reasonable step looking toward peace?—Milwaukee Journal.

A Nation's Shrine

HOW well the Washington Monument fulfills its purpose as a national shrine is emphasized by a recent official report which shows that in the 41 years it has been open to the public more than 9,100,000 persons have visited it. On the average, more than 600 persons visit the monument each day. The record for a single day, suggesting that its hold on the public is still growing, was made on April 1 last when more than 10,000 persons went to the top.

It will be 130 years in December since Congress, upon motion of John Marshall, adopted a resolution providing for the erection of a marble monument in which the body of Washington was to lie. Nothing was done, however, until 1833, when Marshall, at that time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and others organized the Washington National Monument Society. This organization raised \$58,000 by popular subscriptions, and in 1848 the corner stone of the monument was laid. For six years the work dragged, and then a combination of circumstances halted further construction when the monument had reached a height of 150 feet.

In 1876 the enterprise was taken over by the Government, and work was resumed in 1880. The capstone was set in place in December, 1884, and the monument was dedicated in the following February. It was opened to the public in October, 1888. The monument has been aptly described as "one of the most stupendous works of man, and also one of the most beautiful of all creations." Despite erection of other memorials, the Washington Monument maintains its hold on the public affection. . . . The continuous pilgrimage to it is as significant as it is interesting.—Ohio State Journal.